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Blatherwick, Worthington & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
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ELAND & MIXER, Packers
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
W. LELAND. C. H. S. MIXER.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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(Hilliard's Block, Chicago.)

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Market street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of
Flour, Grain, Grass Seeds, Provisions, Hides, Etc.
Office 186 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building.
Post Office Drawer 3893, Chicago.
J. D. BAILIE. T. H. SEYMOUR.

PITKIN & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
119 SOUTH WATER ST.
CHICAGO.

E. B. STEVENS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 226 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
P. O. Box 2890.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,
[Wholesale Dealers in]
GROCERIES AND FISH,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
185, South Water Street,
CHICAGO.

S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office, No. 12 River Street,
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Tallow, &c.
Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.

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Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant,
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Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 2, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 253 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
212 South Water street,

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 183½ South Water street, Chicago.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 223 South Water Street.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN
Produce
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Every Description of Country Produce
ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY.
Nos. 20 and 22 LaSalle St.
CHICAGO.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY,
Commission Merchants.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 183½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
218 South Water Street.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis' Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and Sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 218½ South Water street, Chicago.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
John L. Scripps, William Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY OCTOBER 9, 1860. NUMBER 86.

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Presidential Electors,
AT LARGE.
LEONARD SWETT, of McLean,
JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin,
DISTRICTS.
1. A. C. FULLER, of Boone.
2. WM. B. PLATO, of Kane.
3. LAWRENCE WELDON, of DeWitt.
4. WM. P. KELLOGG, of Fulton.
5. J. STARK, of Hancock.
6. J. C. CONKLING, of Sangamon.
7. H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Coles.
8. T. G. ALLEN, of Randolph.
9. JOHN OLNEY, of Gallatin.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD YATES, of Morgan.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN of Du Page.
FOR AUDITOR,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Lawrence.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
OZIAS M. HATCH, of Pike.
FOR TREASURER,
WM. BUTLER, of Sangamon.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan.

FOR CONGRESS.

Ist	District	E. B. WASHBURNE,
IId	"	ISAAC N. ARNOLD,
IIId	"	OWEN LOVEJOY,
IVth	"	WILLIAM KELLOGG,
Vth	"	BEN. M. PRENTISS,
VIth	"	HENRY CASE,
VIIth	"	J. T. CUNNINGHAM,
VIIIth	"	JOSEPH GILLESPIE,
IXth	"	DAVID T. LINIGAR.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.
56th District { J. Y. SCAMMON, WILLIAM H. BROWN.
57th District { HOMER WILMARTH, S. M. WILSON.

Clerk of the Circuit Court......WILLIAM L. CHURCH.
States Attorney......CARLOS HAVEN.
Sheriff......A. C. HESSING.
Coroner......WILLIAM JAMES.

TOWN OFFICERS.
SOUTH CHICAGO.

Collector......W. H. Murray.
Assessor......F. Harding.
Supervisor......F. Tuttle.
Assistant Supervisor......F. D. Owen.
Town Clerk......Joseph Pollock.
Commissioners of Highways......{ C. P. Baggs, D. J. Hawley, L. W. Stone.
Overseers of Highways......{ W. P. Comstock, W. H. Stevens.

NORTH CHICAGO.

Collector......F. Becker.
Assessor......C. J. Wilder.
Supervisor......Ira W. Buell.
Assistant Supervisor......T. Fresier.
Town Clerk......Theodore Fries.

WEST CHICAGO.

Collector......B. H Bruns.
Assessor......Roswell Scott.
Supervisor......A. G. Throop.
Assistant Supervisor......A. B. Johnson.
Town Clerk......E. L. O'Hara.
Commissioners of Highways......{ August Steinhaus, D. C. Furguson, Anson Piper.
Overseers of Highways......{ George Frelpod, John Lobstein.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Aaron Gibbs,	6	E. Smalley,
2	Isaac Speer,	7	Carl Erler,
3	J. Roscoe,	8	H. Lamparter,
4	John Boorman,	9	A. H. Burley
5	Charles Ippel,	10	H. Niemeyer

Frank Blair's Appointments.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., will address the people of Illinois at the following times and places:

Waterloo, Monroe County......Oct. 12.
Chester, Randolph......" 13.
Jerseyville, Jersey......" 15.
Carrollton, Greene......" 16.
Winchester, Scott......" 17.
Griggsville, Pike......" 18.
Mt. Sterling, Brown......" 19.
Rushville, Schuyler......" 20.
Macomb, McDonough......" 22.
Lewiston, Fulton......" 23.
Peoria, Peoria......" 24.
Toulon, Stark......" 25.
Galva, Henry......" 26.

Hon. Thos. Corwin's Appointments in Illinois.

Hon. Thomas Corwin will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Paris, Edgar Co......October 12.
Decatur, Macon Co......October 13.
Jacksonville, Morgan Co......October 15.
Monticello, Madison Co......October 16.
Tremont, Tazewell Co......October 18.
Canton, Fulton Co......October 19.
Macomb, McDonough Co......October 20.
Quincy, Adams Co......October 22.
Marshall, Clark Co......October 24.

Hon. Richard Yates' Appointments.

Hon. Richard Yates, Republican nominee for Governor, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Belvidere, Boone Co......Tuesday, Oct. 9
Joliet, Will Co......Wednesday, " 10
Lacon, Marshall Co......Friday, " 12
Washington, Tazewell Co......Saturday, " 13
Pekin, Tazewell Co......Monday, " 15
Havana, Mason Co......Tuesday, " 16
Chester, Randolph Co......Thursday, " 23
Belleville, St. Clair Co......Wednesday, " 24
Paris, Douglas Co......Thursday, " 25
Urbana, Champaign Co......Saturday, " 27
Danville, Vermilion Co......Monday, " 29

Wm. B. Plato's Appointments.

Wm. B. Plato, Republican candidate for Elector, will address the people as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. Lovejoy's Appointments.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Bowling Green, Boone Co......October 9
Joliet, Will Co......October 10
Rock Island......October 12
Pulaski, Lawrence Co......October 17
Salem, Marion Co......October 18
Paris, Christian Co......October 19
Eureka, Woodford Co......October 20

The above list of appointments has been revised and corrected by Mr. Lovejoy himself.

Political Meetings in the Eighth District.

Hon. D. L. Phillips and William Bross, Esq., of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, will address the people of the Eighth Congressional District on the political issues of the day at the following times and places. Republicans at the several places designated are respectfully requested to advertise and make arrangements for the meetings:

Chester......Randolph County......Oct. 11—1 P. M.
[illegible]

Herman Kreismann's Appointments.

Herman Kreismann, Esq., will address his German fellow-citizens on political topics at the following times and places:

Lacon, Marshall County......Oct. 5.
Spring Bay, Woodford County......" 6.
Washington, Tazewell......" 8.
Havana, Mason County......" 10.
Bath, Mason County......" 11.
Beardstown, Cass County......" 12.
Arenzville, Cass County......" 13.
Jacksonville, Morgan County......" 17.

Mr. Kreismann will speak in Greene County on the 22d, and Calhoun County on the 24th, at places to be announced hereafter.

Appointments of Hon. R. C. Schenck and Donn Piatt.

Hon. Robert C. Schenck and Donn Piatt, of Ohio, will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co......October 23
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co......October 24
Grayville, White Co......October 25
Carmi, White Co......October 26
Fairfield, Wayne Co......October 27
Olney, Richland Co......October 29
Newton, Jasper Co......October 30
Palestine, Crawford Co......October 31
Marshall, Clark Co......Nov'ber 1
Springfield, Sangamon Co......Nov'ber 2

Leonard Swett's Appointments.

Joliet, Will Co......Wednesday, October 10
Ottawa, LaSalle Co......Thursday, October 11
Freeport, Stephenson Co......Friday, October 12
Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co......Monday, October 15
Galena, Jo Daviess Co......Tuesday, October 16
Aledo, Mercer Co......Wednesday, October 17
Monmouth, Warren Co......Thursday, October 18
Knoxville, Knox Co......Friday, October 19
Springfield, Sangamon Co......Monday, October 22

Washburne's Appointments.

Hon. E. B. Washburne will address the people of Millburn, Lake county, Monday evening, Oct. 15th. He will also speak at Wauconda Tuesday evening, Oct. 16th. Let our Republican friends in these neighborhoods see to it that the people are informed of these meetings.

The Wide Awakes at Joliet.

It is doubtful whether our Chicago Wide Awakes can be represented at Joliet if the sacrifice of a full day is called for. Many of them are workmen and cannot afford to lose the day, attractive as the inducements are. They would be present in the evening, however, as we have it from many of them, if the special train could be run to leave this city at 5 o'clock and reach Joliet at 7 P. M. This would enable every Wide Awake in Chicago to be present with his torch for the evening demonstration. All who desire to give the whole day could take the morning train. The suggestion is worth considering, as it will tell largely on the delegation for the evening programme.

DO YOUR DUTY.

This paper will reach several hundred of our Indiana subscribers to-day before noon. We entreat them to spend the remainder of the day at their respective polls. In a contest like that in which they are engaged, one vote may be decisive. Let them see to it that every Republican vote is polled!

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia will be the scene of a grand struggle to-day. It will be the focal point in the contest in the State, and the result there is looked for with unconcealed anxiety. The Republicans claim that the game will be drawn—that the majority for neither party will be a thousand. In an estimate sent West by reliable party friends, in which the Republican majority is figured at 23,800 in the State, Philadelphia is put down as a tie. We dare not hope for such a reduction of the Democratic strength. In 1856, Philadelphia gave Fremont 7,892, the Fusion ticket (Fremont and Fillmore) 12,218, the straight Fillmore ticket 11,756, Buchanan 38,222. Buchanan's majority over Fremont, 31,330; over all 6,356! That in four years we should have absorbed in our organization all the Fillmore votes of both sorts, and 3,178 Democrats, seems incredible; but so our friends affirm—with what truth, we shall soon know.

PENNSYLVANIA AND INDIANA.

We are assured by our Republican friends in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Harrisburgh that Pennsylvania will to-day elect the Republican State Ticket by a decisive majority. We believe that they are in earnest in what they say, and that their means of information are such as enable them to make up a correct opinion. But as we had in 1856 similar confident assurances from the same quarter, we know that even well-informed men may be grievously mistaken. We fear that, in spite of all that can be done, the Opposition will lose three, perhaps five, members of Congress, in districts in which the balance of power is is held by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who, in 1858, aided in the election of Opposition members, but who now, with singular inconsistency, are hand in hand with the Buchaneers. This loss seems to be unavoidable; but it may not be as severe as many of our correspondents apprehend.

Our advices from Indiana, though highly encouraging, do not lead us to believe that the State is sure for Lane. Upon Hendricks, his opponent, all the anti-Lincoln factions are firmly united—an union which Hendricks will not disturb by expressing an opinion on national politics to which either a Douglas man, a Bell man or a Breckinridgeite could take exception. In spite of his reticence and the apparent unanimity of the discordant factions, the Republicans assure us that he will be beaten. We shall be gratified to know, when the votes are counted, that he is. In Indiana also, we fear the loss of a member of Congress, from the operation of causes beyond Republican control.

Whatever the fate of Curtin in Pennsylvania, and Lane in Indiana, there can be no doubt of the result of the November contest. We have often explained to our readers the situation of parties in each State; we have told them that all the odds and ends of the factions are united in support of the sham Democratic State ticket; that the union will be dissolved to-night; that the Douglas men will vote, in November, the Douglas electoral ticket; that the Buchaneers will vote for Breckinridge; and that the little nasty squad of Belleverett will vote for anybody who will promise to pay the most. While the parties who to-day vote for Foster and Hendricks will go into dissolution to-morrow and scatter their strength to three Presidential candidates, all men who vote for Curtin or Lane will vote for Lincoln; and to their number will be added thousands who, while sustaining a Democratic State policy, will prefer Lincoln on account of his known friendliness to the Protective and Homestead systems. So, unless we lose Pennsylvania and Indiana by large majorities now, we may be certain that they will wheel into the Republican line by large pluralities when the grand contest comes. Since 1856 the position of parties in each State has been reversed. Then there was a coalition against the Democracy, and Democracy were the victors. Now there is a coalition against the Republicans; we cannot doubt the result. We await it with hope and confidence.

THE TICKET.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we print herewith the form of the Republican State ticket for the State of Illinois, as it should be printed for the use of voters on the day of election. It is as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
Electors of President and Vice President,
LEONARD SWETT,
JOHN M. PALMER,
A. C. FULLER,
WM. B. PLATO,
LAWRENCE WELDON,
WM. P. KELLOGG,
JAMES STARK,
J. C. CONKLING,
H. P. H. BROMWELL,
T. G. ALLEN,
JOHN OLNEY,
Governor,
RICHARD YATES.
Lieutenant-Governor,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN.
Secretary of State,
OZIAS M. HATCH.
Auditor of Public Accounts,
JESSE K. DUBOIS.
State Treasurer,
WILLIAM BUTLER.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

The names of the various offices to be filled are printed above exactly as they appear in the State Constitution and the election laws. For instance, the Auditor is always spoken of as the "Auditor of Public Accounts," and the Treasurer always printed as the "State Treasurer." The designation of Presidential electors is "Electors of President and Vice President." A different phrase would not necessarily vitiate the vote, but this is the way it is printed in the election law. It is not essential that the names of the candidates for President and Vice President be printed in the ticket, but it is usually done for the convenience of voters who have not taken the pains to learn the names of the electors who represent his political sentiments. The designation in the election law for a member of Congres is "Representative to Congress," and for members of the General Assembly "Senator" and "Representative," respectively.

A Trick Exposed.

Under the head of "Republican tactics" the *Times and Herald* says "the Republican journals have inaugurated a scheme for deceiving the public," which consists in declining to publish the telegraphic dispatches manufactured by Douglas' traveling puffer. Perhaps the "deceived public" are not aware of the fact, that when Douglas started on his stumping tour he provided himself with a dispatch and letter-writer. The duty of this young man has been to write telegraphic dispatches for the Associated Press, in which every meeting is called an "ovation" and the members present magnified four to ten-fold. The telegraphic dispatches which Douglas' "Private Secretary" have written, are the most disgraceful specimens of partisan falsehoods that this or any previous political campaign has ever witnessed. It is these disgraceful lies, for which Douglas himself is directly responsible, and which the Republican journals have declined to give give currency to, that excites the ire of the *Times and Herald*. For example: Douglas' paid puffer telegraphed that there were 30,000 people at the Douglas' meeting at La Porte, last week; 40,000 at Fort Wayne; and 30,000 at Indianapolis; 30,000 at Louisville; and 100,000 at Cincinnati. The meetings were all represented to be grand and wonderful ovations to the "Artful Dodger," unparalleled in the world's history. The letters written to various Squatter papers were even more extravagant and mendacious.

The Laporte meeting turns out, when the truth becomes known, to have not exceeded 6,000; that at Fort Wayne 8,000; at Indianapolis 20,000; at Cincinnati 12,000. The New Albany *Ledger*, a Douglas organ, puts the crowd at Louisville at 10,000. Douglas' factotum telegraphed it as 30,000. A Pro-Slavery gathering at Peoria of from 12,000 to 15,000 was published in the *Times and Herald* at 75,000; and a crowd at Quincy, the other day, of 6,000 was stated by our neighbor at 60,000 to 80,000!

Republican papers have seen proper to leave the work of circulating such brazen lies to the Douglas organs. But this gives deep offence to the rascals who concoct and promulgate the untruths, and they break out with loud complaints that the "Republican papers are suppressing the truth (!) and deceiving (!) the public!" The cause of Douglas & Co. must be desperate indeed when it requires a resort to such tricks to prop it up.

Chicago Papers.

The only Chicago paper, except the *Journal*, received this week, came to hand last evening, 24 hours behind time. For the last year or more, these papers have been received so irregularly, and so long after they were due, as to be almost worthless. Where is the trouble? We have frequently called the publishers' attention to this matter, but the only effect seems to have been to make the matter worse.—*Det. Daily Advertiser.*

We need hardly repeat, what we suppose the *Daily Advertiser* knows, that so far as the PRESS AND TRIBUNE is concerned, the fault exists outside of our control. We have the same complaint to make in regard to the receipt of the Detroit papers, more especially the Detroit *Tribune*.

The Case of Hossack and Wentworth.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Wentworth has seized upon the case of Hossack, now in jail for violating the Fugitive Slave law, to enable him to fling a fire-brand into the Republican ranks. He attacks the Republican State Central Committee, and abuses H. Kreismann, Esq., a private citizen. He calls on the Central Committee to pay the fines and costs against Hossack! and denounces them if they refuse to do so.

How absurd this demand! How malicious these assaults! Why don't Wentworth call on the City Council to pay the fine and costs of Hossack? He runs the municipal machine. *He* issues bonds or burns them. *He* controls the Comptroller and the city Treasury, and dictates to the Council just as he pleases. Why does he not take the funds of the city to liquidate Hossack's costs and fines?

Why don't he call on the Board of Supervisors to appropriate a sum of money out of the County Treasury to clear off Hossack's obligations? That would be as proper as to call on the State Central Committee of the Republican party. But if these sources fail him, why does he not call on the Board of Trade to make up the money? or, on the banks and brokers? or on the innkeepers? or the Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows? There would be as much propriety in asking either of these bodies or classes of men to raise the necessary funds for Hossack's liberation as to require the Republican State Committee to do it. Mr. Hossack is not and never has been a Republican. He hates the Republican party and its principles. It is not ultra enough to suit his views. He was asked last Tuesday, by a Democrat, whether he was going to hear Senator Seward: "No, I don't belong to such hypocrites," was his gentlemanly reply. Hossack is an ultra Abolitionist, as much so as Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Phillips, and may be properly called a Northern fire eater.

Whatever money may have been placed in the hands of the Republican State Central Committee, if any, was subscribed for a specific party purpose, and the Committee have no more right to divert it to paying fines and costs of law suits of private individuals than they would have to steal it, or to give it to Wentworth to pay his boarding or grog bills. And no man knows all this to be true better than Wentworth himself. He alleges in his incendiary article that Old Line Abolitionists of Hossack's school of politics have contributed largely to the funds of the State Committee. This is a lie. Not a dollar have they given or been asked to give, and Wentworth knows that also.

The costs incurred in Hossack's suit, Wentworth alleges, are $2,500. This too is a falsehood. It is doubtful whether they exceed $500. Why does Wentworth abuse Mr. Kreismann? What has he done to incur the wrath of the Lord Mayor? Kreismann is an ardent, sincere Republican. He was a Free Soiler for years while Wentworth was a driveling doughface. Kreismann is laboring day and night for the success of Republican principles, while Wentworth is staying at home to produce discord in the party he pretends to serve. The former is working for its success—the latter for its defeat; the one is an honest friend, and the other a sneaking, treacherous enemy, of Republicanism. The part Wentworth is playing, of ultra Abolitionist, is done to conceal his real purpose, and to furnish ammunition to the Dirty Work Logan's to fire at Republicans—holding their party in Egypt responsible for Wentworth's hypocritical ultraisms. He would come out openly a Douglasite, did he suppose he could thereby inflict as much harm on the Republican cause. The mask will be thrown off ere long, when he will resume his place as a pro slavery leader among the Irish Democracy. Let no Republican be deceived by his present dissimulation. He is a black-hearted traitor and spy in our camp.

In regard to the fine and costs against Hossack, I would advise every man who is opposed to the atrocious and brutal Fugitive Slave Law to give something towards the liberation of the prisoner, though he be their political enemy.

A REPUBLICAN.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the range of the thermometer for the week, as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, 30 West Randolph street, corner Canal street:

DATE.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept.	30	48	54	50
Monday, Oct.	1	51	64	60
Tuesday, "	2	59	61	59
Wednes'y "	3	58	68	62
Thursday, "	4	61	68	61
Friday, "	5	60	63	59
Saturday, "	6	56	64	63
Sunday, "	7	63	74	60
Monday, "	8	52	55	51

Value of Old Newspapers.

One thousand pounds sterling has recently been offered in London for a complete set of the *Times* newspaper, for a public library at Melbourne, in Australia, but without success. The fact is an instance of the rising importance of the things that, at the moment, seem only of trivial value, scarcely worth preserving, but which to succeeding generations afford the most authentic sources of knowledge concerning the "form and pressure" of their time. The British Museum now collects and preserves everything; and the Bodleian Library, which (after much deliberation, and in the exercise of a judgment no doubt considered sound at the time) was expressly debarred by its founder from admitting the vain and trivial light literature of the date of its formation, is now glad to purchase the sixpenny and shilling plays and pamphlets of that day at prices from £50 to £150 each.

To Ladies who Have Danced with the Prince.

What an event among crinolinedom—to have danced with the Prince of Wales! We are afraid we will have much to answer for. Young men who were formerly considered paragons of perfection by these same young ladies, will doubtless be snubbed incontinently. A hand that was grasped by a live Prince, will not be bestowed on every chance comer, depend upon it. Have a care, girls! Don't carry your heads too high; or, at least, not so high that you may not have the pleasure of telling your children "all about the Prince!" In short, don't be so puffed up that one of these days somebody will point out a withered old maid, and somebody else will exclaim, incredulously, in your hearing: "What! the Prince dance with *her!* Well, truly there's no accounting for taste!" Not the consolatory, "Oh, but she was very pretty *once!*" will take the sting from the rejoinder. "*Is it possible?*"—*Fanny Fern.*

THE SIMPLE SECRET.—Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty hands in a printing office. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and all expect to do so. One of the clerks will rise to be a partner and make a fortune. One of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. One of the apprentices will become a master-builder. One of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors, is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into a saving's bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—The citizens of Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, organized a vigilance committee on the 17th ult. The object of the committee is to watch all strangers who roam around the county without any visible means of support, and to keep the negroes straight.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

At 9½ o'clock, of superior Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, &c., by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 82 Lake street.

DEFUNCT.—The *Saturday Evening Review* has been suspended. "So fades another, &c."

FIRE.—A shed near the West Market was burned on Sunday evening. Loss small.

DANCING.—G. Mirasole will give his second party of the season, this evening, Oct. 9, at his Dancing Academy, corner Madison and Clark streets.

POLICE.—Yesterday's Police Court made a small scattering among the lighter class of cases, in which whisky is the chief inciting agent.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—All those interested in the formation of this new Musical Society are requested to meet for a final organization at Bryan's lower hall, this Tuesday evening, Oct. 9th, at 8 o'clock.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—A public discussion comes off to-night at "North's Amphitheatre," between C. B. Waite, Esq., and Dr. N. S. Davis. The boxes, and seats in the Dress Circle are reserved exclusively for the ladies. See advertisement.

A PAIR OF 'EM.—The *Journal* says a couple residing in the town of Rich in this county, cut thirty acres of oats and five acres of wheat and barley, and thirty two of hay, which they stacked. When thrashed, there were 1,700 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of wheat and barley.

THE RAIL CANDIDATE.—Little Dug has taken to the rails, believing in their efficacy. He left yesterday for the Southwest on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad to fulfil appointments at stations along that route, speaking from a platform car "My Great *Principle*" is carried on the tender.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A public installation of the officers of the Garden City Division, No. 422, Sons of Temperance, will take place at their hall, corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, West Division, this, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, when C. I. Hall and L. D. Wilkinson, Esqs., with other able speakers will address the meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend.

LARCENIES.—George Donhauser was held to bail yesterday for the larceny of clothing from parties in the North Division. The property was valued at $25, and was stolen from a visitor at a house at the corner of Elm and Wells sts, taken from the front parlor.

James Kinsella and Robert Leary were arrested on Saturday night, for stealing lumber from Skelley's stone yard on the South branch. They waived an examination and were sent to the Recorder's Court.

A SINGULAR TURN OUT.—Our streets were enlivened yesterday by a procession of an unusual character. First came a band of music, then five military personages and bringing up the rear a hack carriage containing Little Dug. It was the author of My Great Principle on the way to the Rock Island cars. Squatterism is pretty much shelled out, only five small *colonels* left. Stephen pulled his hat over his eyes and made the best of it, but probably wished his officious Chicago friends would cease dragging his failures to the light.

THE WELLS STREET BRIDGE CASUALTY.—The body of Andrew Zeniger of Rockford, drowned by falling into the draw of Wells street bridge on Friday last, has been recovered and inquest held. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by falling from the bridge and being drowned, owing to the insufficiency of the lights at the bridge.

Will the authorities pay some attention to the matter, before more lives are lost at this bridge, which has already caused the death of at least six persons within three years?

BELLS ON THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—It cannot be denied that, as regards the safety of pedestrians, and others, in our streets, it is criminally reckless to allow the heavy steam Fire Engines and the Carts to be driven at top speed through our streets *without bells*. A few shillings expense to each machine would furnish the needed means of warning, without which life is imperilled at every fire. It should be done at once and the evil remedied, which is most transparent and dangerous, and which should never have been allowed thus long to remain unattended to.

A HUGE MISTAKE.—It has leaked out that a grand feature intended for the Squatterite demonstration in this city last week was a Barbacue. Ten oxen were contracted for to be roasted whole. The Committee set some men at work excavating holes for the roasting process, when it flashed across the mind of one of the managers that those who were to compose the largest share of the gathering would be unlikely to eat much *barbacued ox on Friday*. So the idea was abandoned, and a compromise sum paid to get rid of their beef contract. As no one ever heard of a barbacue on cod-fish, the barbacue was given up. Friday was an unlucky day for once.

Cheap Excursion to Joliet.

An excursion train for Joliet, on Wednesday next, on the occasion of the great Republican demonstration there, will leave the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad depot, in this city, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The fare for the round trip from Chicago, from the Junction and from Blue Island, 40 cents; from Bremen and Mokena, 30 cents. Lovejoy, Yates and Swett will speak at Joliet on that day, and there will be a great Wide-Awake display in the evening. Let there be a good attendance from Cook county.

More Bodies Found.

Several other bodies have been found, as will be seen, of victims to the Lady Elgin disaster.

On Sunday last, five male bodies were found washed ashore along the beach in Lake county. We give them in the order of the inquests, as held by the Coroner, J. W. Ayres, Esq., of Port Clinton:

1. D. W. Goetz, store keeper of Milwaukee.

2. Body found two and a half miles north of Port Clinton. Six feet in height from forty to fifty years old; had on no coat, drab pants, checkered vest and cravat, hickory shirt and brogan shoes. Two wallets in pantaloons pockets; one of which contained $1 85 in money.

3. Charles H. Johnson, son of Dr. Johnson, of Milwaukee.

4. This body was found about a mile north of Waukegan; was five feet four inches high and entirely destitute of clothing, except one shoe; the other shoe and a pair of pants were found near the body. In one pocket of the pants was found $10.61 in money.

5. Found near Rockland Station, medium height, had on black frock coat, checkered vest with pearl buttons; fine white shirt and flannel undershirt; boots with patch on side of one; three keys on a ring, a door key, a small rule, a knife and two white handkerchiefs found in pockets.

6. This body was found on Thursday about five miles south of Waukegan, at the foot of a perpendicular bluff, and had the appearance of having laid there several days; it is about five feet five inches in height, heavy built, young in appearance, and had on black and white small checked pants and white shirt; three dollars in bills found in pockets.

At Racine there were four bodies found on Sunday morning, two male and two female; one of the females is 5 ft. 4 in. in height, about 25 years old, had on her left hand two plain gold rings and one black coal ring, one of the gold rings is marked inside E. L. M. C.; she had on a small check delaine dress, linen chemise with a large gold stud to hold together with; her upper front teeth were large and regular; one of her lower front teeth is gone; her feet and hands are very small; she had a patent leather belt with a fancy buckle on the same. The Coroner has possession of the dress and rings. The gold rings are very heavy.

The other woman is very tall and large. One of the men was stark naked; the other had on a pair of small check pants, with a belt around his waist—supposed to have been one of the sailors.

The second of the bodies found by the schooner Hirondelle on Monday, had been identified as James Murray of Milwaukee. The body of Mrs. Furbey was found on the same day.

On Thursday the body of an unknown man, perfectly naked, was found near Milwaukee.

No. 60 on Coroner James' list was yesterday identified by description, as that of Edwin Waldo, connected with one of the Lake Superior mines.

It was reported yesterday that the body of B. F. Hall of Aurora, lost at the wreck of the Lady Elgin, was found at Kenosha. P. A. Hall, Esq., his brother, of this city, went thither. The remains will be taken to Aurora on Wednesday and buried immediately on the arrival of the train.

The Ottawa Rescue Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. John Hossack, and others. } OCTOBER TERM, 1860.

The defendants were brought before the Court for sentence, having been tried and convicted for rescuing a fugitive slave at Ottawa, on the 20th of October, 1859.

The Court said that inasmuch as some of the questions of law which had been presented in these cases were new, it was the wish of the Court to consult the Judge of the Supreme Court for this circuit, Mr. Justice McLean, upon the points involved, before sentence was pronounced. The whole history of the case, including all the testimony, the ruling of the Court, and the argument of the counsel upon the questions of law, had been presented to him and by him considered, and he had expressed his entire concurrence upon every point ruled. It only remained, therefore, to pass the sentence of the law upon the defendants. John Hossack, one of the defendants, in answer to the question why sentence should not be pronounced, then requested leave to state some reasons why sentence upon him should not be passed, and on the Court granting the permission asked, read a long written protest against the action of the Court, which has been published. When Hossack concluded, the Court addressed him substantially as follows:

It is proper to premise that though Hossack had intimated to the Judge personally immediately before the meeting of the Court that he wished to say something, and the Judge had stated that he might do so provided he did not abuse the privilege, the Court did not expect such a paper as was read, and consequently what was said by the Court was said at the moment without notes, and there was no reporter present. It is possible, therefore, in the statement of what follows, as it is given from memory, there may be few sentences which were not actually spoken, and that there may have been some spoken which are not here set down. The object has been merely to give the leading ideas of the Court in the remarks which were made.

The Court—Judge Drummond—It is rather an abuse of the privilege allowed to you to read such a document as we have just heard. If I understand it correctly, the substantial part of it is that you insist that the law, under which you have been convicted is unconstitutional. That point was fully considered by the Court, even though it was not made by your counsel; indeed the binding force of the law was conceded by them. They in terms admitted the law was constitutional. And it is one of the most remarkable cases of the hallucination which will sometimes come over the mind on certain subjects, that after what has occurred, you will still insist the law under which you have been convicted is contrary to the Constitution. Let me recall the leading facts of the case. The slave had escaped from Missouri—he was in the custody of an officer, who held him by a warrant from a Commissioner, obtained by the person to whom the service was due, and who was there at the time of the rescue claiming him. You knew all this by express information communicated to you at the time by the highest judicial officer of the State, who appealed to you in the strongest manner not to attempt a rescue. You chose to disregard all these warnings, and under the dictates of your conscience, as you call it, to set them at defiance, and to rescue the slave by violence from the hands of the officer of the law.

The allegation that the law of 1850 is unconstitutional is a mere pretext—it is a cover to conceal an attack upon the Constitution itself. It is true the Constitution does not use the word slave. It left slavery where it found it, in the States, and declared when a fugitive escaped from one State to another he should surrender up to the claimant. There has never been any difference of opinion among sensible men who understand the subject, that the provision in the Constitution declares "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, *but shall be delivered up* on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," included a negro, who, by law, was held as a slave in the State from which he escaped. If this be so, and words can be used so as to express a meaning in the case contemplated, an obligation was imposed somewhere, and the authority of Congress to inflict a penalty on any one who interfered by violence with this right of the claimant thus guaranteed by the Constitution, and sought to be enforced under the warrant of a Commissioner, is as unquestionable as its authority to inflict a penalty for stealing a letter from the mail, or for a violation of the revenue law. Once admit the clause in question was intended to mean a slave, and the conclusion is as irresistible as as any one drawn from a problem in mathematics. That it had such a meaning *all* contemporaneous history demonstrates. He who doubts on this point is profoundly ignorant on the subject, and it is folly for him to discuss it. It was then an offence under the Constitution—the interference by force with the right of a claimant—for which Congress could impose a penalty. But it is said that the slave ought to have a trial by jury in the State to which he has escaped. That was a matter exclusively for Congress to determine. If a person commits an offence against the laws of a State, and escapes into another, he has no trial by jury in the State to which he has fled. But when an individual is tried anywhere in the United States, for interfering by force with the right of the claimant of an alleged slave, then *he is tried by a jury.* Then it must be established to the satisfaction of a jury that the fugitive was a slave; that the person whom *you* rescued was held to service or labor by the laws of Missouri, and thus was within the very words of the Constitution, was not controverted by your counsel in this case.

There is no possible doubt in this case. It does not raise any of the questions which can be controverted under the law of 1850. It is simply whether Congress can by statute punish any one who forcibly resists an act which the Constitution commands to be done. All these attacks upon that portion of the law of 1850 which comes up in this case, are really intended as an impeachment of the clause in the Constitution itself. The law is referred to because men have not the courage to denounce the Constitution directly. But in fact it would be much more manly to throw away all disguises, and assail the Constitution at once. There may be some objectionable features in the Act of 1850, but they do not come in question here. If the law of 1850 was not in existence, still, under the Constitution and laws in full force before 1850, what you have done was a violation of your duty as a citizen. It is absurd to say that it belonged to the States, under the clause of the Constitution referred to, to surrender up the fugitive through express legislation, and if no legislation took place, that the citizen could interfere by violence to prevent the surrender. The citizen could in that case do what the State could not do, even by express law. And now you come before me and claim that you shall not be punished, because *you* deem the law unconstitutional. *You* cannot be allowed to decide that question. It would be an easy way for a person to escape punishment, if such a plea were admitted. Every convicted man would make it. You have spoken of your children. What if a person should deprive you of one of your children, and upon being called before the Courts of the country to answer for the offence, he should insist that his *conscience* commanded him to do the act, and therefore the law must not violate his conscience. How would such a plea be regarded? This may be said to be an extreme case, but it is in this way that we can see most clearly the monstrous principle upon which you claim exemption from punishment. This decision is not left to you nor to him. The Courts of the country must determine these questions under the sanctions which rest upon them. In the innumerable cases which come before them they cannot allow a man to escape because he has some constitutional objections to the law. Few persons like the law that punishes them. We cannot deal with the abstract natural rights of man. We, in administering the Constitution and laws of the country, must take him with the limited and qualified rights which they have given him as a member of society. The same Constitution and laws which protect you in the custody of your children and in the right of your farm or property of any kind, also protect the claimant in his right to the surrender of his fugitive slave. If you discriminate against slavery, he will in its favor. If you say he has no natural right to his slave, where is your *natural* right to his children when they are able to care for themselves? The truth is, to yield to such a doctrine as you insist on, would lead to anarchy and reduce every government on the face of the earth to chaos. I, as a judge, have to deal with your rights and with those of Mr. Philips, the claimant of this slave, as citizens and inhabitants of these United States, each of you owing allegiance to the Constitution and the laws. Neither of you can declare that you will obey this and disobey that injunction of the Constitution. You are both bound by *every* injunction, and you as much as he.

I have said this much because I can not suffer the document which you have just read, and which contains doctrines so much at war with the true spirit of the Constitution and all sound government, to pass unnoticed by this Court. How long would the union of these States last if all the citizens of the Northern States should act as you did at Ottawa last October? The clauses in the Constitution upon the subject of slavery is a part of the great compact made by our fathers, and so long as it exists we are bound, as honest men, to live up to it in good faith, whatever may be our own views as to the propriety of their insertion in that instrument. Slavery can never be abolished by *your* method. It has disappeared from the Northern States under the sanction of law, and not by violence.

If you had consulted the *real* teachings of that Book to which you have referred, you would have found no authority for your act of violence. If you had followed the precepts of that Redeemer whose name you invoke, you would have discovered no warrant for your high handed proceedings. He did not command his followers to interfere by force with the relation between master and slave, which existed when he lived in the world. Let me assure you, and those who think with you, that if you wish to see slavery cease to exist in this country, you can accomplish the object much more speedily by adopting some of those means which He counseled for the removal of evils among men. Apply those means to the evil of slavery, and your efforts will be infinitely more effectual.

It is not the wish of the prosecuting officers of the Government, as I am given to understand—it certainly is not mine, that any severe punishment should be inflicted. The main object was to vindicate the Constitution and laws of the country. That has been done. It has been shown that juries will prove true to the obligations which they take upon themselves—that the laws can be enforced. That having been done, the principal object of the prosecution has been accomplished. The case was an aggravated one, certainly, but notwithstanding that, and the extraordinary character of the paper which you have read, I shall not materially deviate from the course which I have marked out for myself. I shall not impose upon you a severe penalty.

The Court then sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned ten days.

A BRUTE.—A brute of a fellow named John C. Furman, has been sent before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court, for beating and cruelly abusing his father-in-law, Robert Wilson, an old man about 56 years of age. Mr. Wilson keeps a shoe store on Indiana street, and bears the reputation of being an industrious, quiet, inoffensive man. On Tuesday last the two commenced talking politics, when Furman differing with the old man, soon grew angry, and calling him a d—d old fool, told him to leave the house.

To this the old man made no response, and Furman becoming still more enraged, seized a chair and whirling it around his head attempted to strike Mr. Wilson upon the head, following up the outrage by cutting him severely upon the forehead, and pushing him upon a hot stove. The old man fell to the floor, and in the fall upset a kettle of scalding water directly upon his head and neck. Besides a dislocated finger and wound in the head, he was scalded terribly upon the head, neck, back and sides by the hot water, and badly burned by the stove on the shoulder and side. The old man was in court yesterday morning, very weak, and barely able to give his testimony. It will be some time before he will recover. Furman was sent before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court now in session, and it is hoped he will get his just deserts.

CHICAGO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Union will be held this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner Wabash avenue and Washington street.

Rev. J. H. Vincent (who addressed the children at the Wigwam) and other friends from abroad are expected to be present and participate in the exercises, and the meeting will be one of more than ordinary interest. All friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

JAMES T. GRIFFIN, Sec'y.

"NO THINGS TO GO IN."—Now that our citizens have mostly returned to their homes and begun to look over their wardrobes, will they not carefully select such clothing as they can spare for the poor, that they may not have the excuse for non-attendance at church, and the children at Sunday school, because *they have no things to go in*, and send them to the City Mission, 96 North Franklin street? Or, a line dropped in the Post-office to us, will intimate where we may send for them. Men's women's and children's garments and shoes wanted.

E. B. TUTTLE, City Missionary.

WIDE AWAKES!!

ATTENTION! WIDE AWAKES OF THE NORTH DIVISION.—The regular meeting of the above Club will take place this, Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 147 North Clark street. Every member is requested to attend, as important business will be brought before the meeting. Be at your post, one and all!

A. HARVEY, President.
ERNST KLOKKE, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—There will be a meeting at the Cambridge House, corner of Carroll and Desplains streets, on Wednesday evening next at 7½ o'clock P. M. All are requested to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

G. LEVERENZ, President.
WM. ARBUCKLE, Secretary.

ATTENTION, COMPANY B. WEST SIDE WIDE AWAKES.—You are hereby notified to meet at Head Quarters, West Market Hall, this evening at 7½ o'clock, for drill and other business. A full attendance is requested.

J. MALCOM, Sec'y.

LINCOLN RANGERS.—Every Ranger will be on hand at the Armory on Wednesday morning, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock promptly, for the purpose of attending the mass meeting at Joliet.

C. W. BARKER, Capt.
W. H. MURRAY, Sec'y.

ATTENTION, WEST SIDE WIDE-AWAKES.—You are hereby notified to be at West Market Hall this (Tuesday) evening, at seven o'clock sharp, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Per order,

J. H. BROSS, Capt.

CENTRAL WIDE AWAKES ATTENTION.—This Company will meet at Head Quarters this evening at 7½ o'clock, to transact very important business. Every man is expected to be present. By order W. HUTCHINGS, Capt.

WIDE AWAKES ATTENTION!—The Chicago Wide Awake Club hold their regular meeting this evening at Wide Awake Hall, No. 39 Lake street. Business of importance will be presented to the Club, and every man is desired to be present. Those intending to go to Joliet tomorrow must be present to make arrangements.

J. J. RICHARDS, Pres't.
GEO. I. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

SIXTH WARD WIDE AWAKES ATTENTION.—Company B of West Side Wide Awakes will meet at West Market Hall to-night at half-past 7 o'clock. All members and those interested in our organization are requested to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

C. MASON, Ch'n Com.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

Buy the best;—they are the cheapest. Finkle & Lyon's newly Improved Double Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines have received the highest medals and highest premiums wherever exhibited. Family Machines for variety of sewing is unrivalled. Manufacturing Machines are preferred by tailors to all others.

References given to persons who have had the F. & L. machine in use over two years.

B. MACKAY, Agent,
d211-1w 120 Lake-st., 2d floor, Chicago, Ill.

TO THE LADIES.—The price for dying ladies dresses has been reduced by the undersigned to One Dollar, and warranted to give satisfaction. S. Kalisch, 195 S. Clark st. oc8-61w

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER.—Seeing an inquiry in the *Rural* for a cure for that distressing disease the Asthma, I write to let the enquirer know what has almost entirely cured me. I have had the spasmodic asthma fifteen years and never found any medicine that would prevent an attack when it was coming on until I commenced taking "Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, and Hay Fever. I commenced taking this remedy eighteen months ago, and have not had a severe paroxysm since. I also use salpetre paper. Saltpeter is present relief but no cure. Whitcomb's Remedy has done for me all that it is recommended to do. I take it according to directions—a tea spoonful instead of a table-spoonful. It is prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Mass. Price one dollar per bottle. SARAH SEELY.
EDDYTOWN Yates Co., N. Y. Oct2-TTh&S1m

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—There will be a joint discussion at North's Amphitheater on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9th, upon the following question: "Is the establishment of Slavery in the National Territories inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States?"
Affirmative—C. B. Waite, Esq.
Negative—Dr. N. S. Davis.
The discussion to commence at 7½ o'clock, and to close at 9½ o'clock. All parties are invited to attend. By order of the Committee. 8t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
It has no rival.—*Scientific American.*
They are the favorite of families.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE AWARDS OF 1860.
FIRST PREMIUM OF U. S. FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM OF ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM OF WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM OF CHICAGO MECH. INSTITUTE.
Office, 167 and 169 Lake Street.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin and Northern Iowa. oct3-10t

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se8-ly

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 22 State street. au8-2m

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at the Tabernacle Church, by Rev. H. K. Green, Mr. BENJ. J. LEIGH to Miss ADELADE THRONAL, all of this city.

DIED.

At Hyatt, Anderson county, Kansas, September 24th, of typhoid fever, after an illness of several weeks, SAMUEL C. AKNY, aged 21 years, son of W. F. M. and Sabina S. Arny.

A young man of much promise and the hope of his fond parents.

"He doeth all things well."

PRODUCE DEALERS.—Parties are desirous of securing Warehouse facilities at good points, for the purchase of Produce, within say to one hundred miles, on either of the Railroads entering the city. Address, Produce Dealer, P. O. Box 4442.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.
No. 65......Randolph Street......No. 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Miss ADA L. HOYT, Writing and Rapping Test Medium, will give sittings for the investigation of spirit manifestations, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., at No. 24 South Desplaines street. Terms, $1.00 an hour for one or two persons.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 83 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—Wanted, a Situation for six months, by one who has long experience and large city acquaintance. Address Box 131. oct9x2t

TO RENT.—House No. 278 Wabash Avenue, corner VanBuren street, and Furniture for sale. A good location. Apply on the premises, or address Box 342, P. O. oct9x3t

NOTICE.—Swift & Johnston having made an assignment to me of their property for the benefit of their creditors, all persons indebted to them will please make payment to me and save costs.
oc9 d319 3t JOHN B. KING, 50 LaSalle st.

THOMAE, HURXTHALL & THOMAE—Shipping and Commission Merchants, No. 144 Water Street, New York. Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. W. DeForest & Co, New York; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York; S. Hawk, Richmond House, Chicago; Wisconsin Leather Co., Milwaukee.

HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS for Sale CHEAP, on Commission. The Horse is kind and gentle, and not afraid of anything, is a first rate Ladies' Saddle Horse, of medium size, and perfectly sound, and will be sold very low. Price $90. Inquire at 195 Kinzie street, or address Box 2073. oc9x2t

WANTED.—A Large Second-hand Fire and Burglar Proof SAFE, for which Cash will be paid. Address Box 2964. oc9x2t

WANTED—An Experienced Crockery SALESMAN.
oc9 d316 3t BOWEN BROTHERS, 72 Lake st.

CONSUMPTIVES AND OTHER INVALIDS, who need Stimulants, will find pure articles of every kind at E. H. SARGENT'S, Apothecary, corner Randolph and State. oc9 d313 1t

$14,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on property in this city.
Business paper wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.,
36 and 38 Clark st.

UNION PARK, WEST CHICAGO.—Many improvements are now going on at Union Park. Many more are in contemplation. Business men have begun to investigate, and to build their homes at, or in the vicinity of, this beautiful Park, where all the facilities of the country and the city are combined. Ten Cents Railroad fare and two hours time will convince any business man that this is the locality above all others in Chicago to select a permanent home.
oct9x2t E. H. CUMMINGS, 43 Clark st.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CLIENTS.—I have removed my residence from Peoria to Chicago. LAW OFFICE—No. 10 Ingersoll Block, Randolph st., nearly opposite Court House. House—Union Park Fulton st., between Peck and Sheldon. Post Office Box No. 1260.
In my office at Peoria, I have associated with me John D. Rouse, Esq., with whom assistance the business there will be continued. CHARLES C. BONNEY.
oc9 d317 1w

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY Given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Painting Business, under the name of CHAMBERS & DUBOIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm will be paid by Charles L. DuBois, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to him, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same.
JOSEPH T. CHAMBERS,
oc9 d319 3t CHAS. L. DuBOIS.

THE GREATEST JOURNAL
OF THE DAY IS,
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
CONTENTS OF NO. 3. NOW READY.
"The Smuggler of Memphremagog." A True Story of the American Border. By John Ross Dix.
"The Ring of Matrimonial Fidelity." A Knightly Tale. By Gottschalk.
"Birds and their Rights." By James W. Ward. An excellent tale for youth.
"The Carlisle Heritage." (Continued.)
"The Last Hours of Lafayette."
"Those Silver Threads." Poem by Mrs. M. D. Morton.
"The Worn-out Pen's Reply." Poem by John F. Coles.
"Mrs. Sigourney" in the Corner for Celebrities.
"Origin of the Household."
"Lord Brougham on Washington."
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"A Word about the Bourbons." "A Wild Vineyard."
"Legend Concerning the Bison."
"Sourgeon's experience."
"Extraordinary Bud," &c., &c.
The Star "Algol." Ayour astronomical Editor.
"Science and Art." "Ten different subjects.
Miscellaneous Reading. Whole pageful. Choice.
"Are we Human?" Learning articles.
"Public Education." "Licensing Honest Industry."
"Adulteration of Food and Drink."
"Solve us this Riddle." "Gardening and Horticulture."
"Household Recipes." "Recipes for the Workshop."
"The Drama." "The late T. D. Rice."
"New Inventions and Mechanics." "Chess Chronicle."
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"Lesson in German." "Poetical Gossip."
"Wit and Humor." "Answers to Correspondents."
ALL FOR THREE CENTS.
In No. 3 of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
To be had of all News Agents. Published weekly.
Sample Copy of No. 1 mailed free to any address by the publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., 20 North William Street, New York.
Any other number mailed on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

All Poets and Musical Composers
Are invited to compete for the prizes, amounting to Two Hundred Dollars, which are to be paid by the publishers of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, for the best compositions in Poetry and Music. Full particulars will be found in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL No. 3, ready in New York on Thursday morning, the 18th. To be had of all News Agents. Price three cents per copy. Single copies mailed to any address on receipt of a three-cent stamp, by the publishers,
No. 20 North William street, New York.

GREAT INTELLECTUAL TREAT!
We propose publishing in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, Professor Faraday's six lectures on "The Various Forces of Matter, and their relation to each other," lately delivered in London, and which have excited much admiration in the Intellectual world. The first lecture, complete will be published in No. 4 of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, to be followed by the five other lectures—one lecture appearing in each number. The whole will be illustrated by fifty one engravings, executed in the best manner. The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is ready every Thursday morning—price THREE CENTS. To be had of all News Agents, or from the Publishers direct, on receipt of stamps for the amount, by A. HARTHILL & CO., 20 North William Street, New York.
No. 4 of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL contains also a Biographical Sketch of Professor Faraday, in the department of "Corner for Celebrities; besides the usual quantity of the best reading matter and music. oc9 d313 1t

GREAT SALE OF LOTS
In Jackson, Tenn.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, October 15th and 16th 1860, I will commence selling about
One Hundred Beautiful Residence Lots,
In the city of Jackson, Tennessee, situated near the Depot of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and lying on all sides of Douglas Square. These Lots are laid off in various sizes, suitable for Residence Lots, which may be seen by reference to the plan. They surround a beautiful open square, in the centre of which the Machine Shop for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, is in course of erection, and are, therefore, eligible locations for machinists, workmen, etc. The property is situated in one of the most flourishing towns in Tennessee, being the terminus of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and the point of intersection of this Road with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The society is not excelled by any town in the South, and it is surrounded by a wealthy planting and farming community. The schools of Jackson are not surpassed anywhere.
TERMS OF SALE—One-quarter of the purchase money, cash; the balance in one and two years, lien being retained on the Lots.
Plan to be seen at Dr. Chester's office, corner of Cluster and Royal sts. oc9 d314 3t WM. E. BUTLER.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Trustee named in a Deed of Trust executed by Joseph Musgrave, dated May 27, 1859, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of LaSalle county, Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Deeds, pages 451, 52 and 53, default having been made by the said Musgrave in the payment of the promissory note secured by said Deed, will, in pursuance with the powers in said Deed contained, upon the application of the legal holder of said note, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State aforesaid, all of the east half of the south-west quarter and the west half of the south-east quarter of section one (1), in township No. thirty-six (36), range two (2), and situate in said county of LaSalle, together with the dower interest of Hattie Musgrave, the wife of said Joseph, who joined in the execution of said Deed; said sale to be made on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
oct5 d220 td L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.

GREAT SALE!—
Valuable Business Property
AT AUCTION.
Will be sold, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, on the premises, corner of South Water and State streets, in Chicago, that valuable
Dock and Wharfing Lot,
Fronting on South Water street 80 feet, with an equal front on the Main Branch of the Chicago River, so long occupied by W. P. Swift & Co., and known as Wharfing Lot No. One (1) of the Original Town of Chicago, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, or bidders, for Cash.
JAMES B. BURKS,
oct5 d206 1w per Thomas Hoyne, Agent.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY,
A FARM,
Consisting of 160 acres prairie and 40 acres of timber land. Address Box 14. oc9x2t

NOTICE.—My Note No. 259, dated Aug. 20, 1860, for One Hundred and Forty-one 5-100 dollars, has been lost by the owner, and is hereby announced as worthless. A. GRAVES.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of [illegible] and any offensive matter. Orders directed the Kunz, Chicago, P. O. Box 4149, will receive prompt attention.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 152 LAKE STREET,
Next door east of Marine Bank Building,
Has opened with the Largest and Best Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,
[illegible]
A. M. MILLER, Agent.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the late firm of STEVENS & HUSTON are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 114 South Water street, before the 1st day of November next, at which time the assets in my possession will be applied to payment of the indebtedness of said firm, according to the provisions of a certain deed of assignment bearing date the 13th day of March, A. D. 1860. H. W. HINSDALE, Assignee of Stevens & Huston.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock.
ADMISSION:—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5.00 and $6.00.
Tuesday Evening—5th Night of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN, MR. COLLINS
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN, MR. COLLINS.
GORGEOUS SCENERY.
GORGEOUS SCENERY.
EXQUISITE MUSIC. NOVEL EFFECTS.
EXQUISITE MUSIC. NOVEL EFFECTS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
GO AND SEE IT.
GO AND SEE IT.

G. MIRASOLE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that his Dancing Academy is now opened for the season.
G. Mirasole having secured the assistance of an accomplished YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to instruct ladies and his young pupils in the
Most Improved Style of Dancing,
And having re-fitted up his Rooms for the convenience of visitors, he trusts that he will receive a continuance of that support and patronage which has been so liberally accorded him, pledging himself to conduct his School upon the same select principles as heretofore.

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 195 Randolph street, corner of Wells.
MADAM AKERSTROM'S ACADEMY
Is now open for the season. Days of tuition, Wednesdays and Saturdays. For ladies, from 7½ to 9 P. M.; for gentlemen, 9 to 10½ P. M. Children's class on Saturdays only from 3 to 6 P. M. Private lessons at all hours not occupied by classes. Every variety of dancing taught. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Madam A. has just received and will immediately introduce the new and beautiful Waltz La Cosaka, and the Mazurka Gallop; also, the Prince Imperial and Polka Redowa Quadrilles. Scholars Soirees weekly commencing Monday evenings, Oct. 1st. For particulars apply at the rooms.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a Young Man who can furnish good references, a situation as Coachman in a private family, or as Porter in a store. Apply at 140 Monroe st. oc9x2t

WANTED.—A rare chance to Exchange Furniture for Farming Land in Michigan. Address Post Office Box 2800. se29-d124-1m

WANTED.—A Partner in a Brewery, in a western city of Upper Canada, who can command $2,500. A change taking place in the present firm, a new partner is desired. Five thousand dollars could be profitably employed. Address, pre-paid, letters to "A. B.," P. O. Box 39-C, London, Canada West.

FURNISHED HOUSE—Wanted To Rent, in a pleasant part of the city, South Side preferred, a House with Furniture, until the first of May next. House to contain at least four sleeping apartments, besides servants' rooms. Address P. O. Box 186.

COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a young German man, a situation as Coachman, or to take care of horses. Has no objection to go any length in the country. Can be heard of and seen at Mrs. Bates' Agency Office, 171 Washington street.

HOUSE WANTED—Located in SOUTH DIVISION,
And north of Harrison street. Rent not more than $300.
ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1948.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from
$11 to $22 per Month,
ACCORDING TO MERIT.
Recruiting Rendezvous at 186 South Clark street, Chicago.
ap17-d66-6m E. C. JONES, 7th Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—360 Acres of Choice Land LANDS for sale or exchange for good City Property. The land is in Wisconsin, on the Oconto River, thirty miles above the mouth, near Eldridge & Bacon's Mills. Also, two valuable Horses, Buggy, harness, &c. For further information, apply to ROS'T K. HILL, oct5 d194 1m Proprietor of Garden City House.

FOR SALE.—A Horse and Dray, with Harness. Apply at 30 West Van Buren st. oc9x2t

FOR SALE.—The stock of a well established and profitable manufacturing concern in this city amounting to $5,000. One-half cash and secured short paper, balance in well located real estate in this city or farming lands in the country. Address "S," P. O. box 1664.

FOR SALE.—A Fine Large Distillery for sale at a
GREAT BARGAIN.
With fixtures for running, and 80 acres of land on which it is situated, being on Quincy Bay, 2½ miles north of Quincy, Adams County, Ill., and known as Schell's Distillery. For terms, &c., apply to WHEAT & GROVER, or JOHN SCHELL, JR., Quincy, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—One New Three-Story BRICK HOUSE, with large yard and large barn, on Old street, east of Michigan Avenue—one of the finest locations and neighborhoods in the city. Rent only $25 per month. Apply on the premises, or address P. O. Box 2800.

TO RENT—Four Story Brick Store, with cellar 20 by 182 feet, on North Water street, designed for Commission, Produce, or pork-cutting and packing. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, No. 189 North Water street.

TO RENT—First-Class Stores to Rent. Those two large stores in Portland Block, Dearborn street, recently occupied by the New York Publishing Company, and A. Fredin. Apply to J. M. PARKER, 79 Washington street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
118 Lake street—near Clark.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Suits of Unfurnished Rooms to rent, with Board, at Nos. 1 and 3 Van Buren st., near the Lake.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms and good board can be had at 366 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. House first class and location desirable.

71 WABASH AVENUE.—Board with Pleasant Rooms at 71 Wabash avenue. A few Day Boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street between State and Wabash avenue.

Lost.

LOST.—A Check for $387.63, drawn on, and certified by, E. I. Tinkham & Co., signed by Beesley & Bement, No. 1910, dated Oct 8, 1860, and payable to Dow & Brothers or bearer. Payment on said check has been stopped, and all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, duplicate having been paid.
oc9 d301 3t F. GRANGER ADAMS, 44 Clark st.

HORSE LOST.—A Chestnut Sorrel Horse broke loose from Sherman's Livery Stable yesterday, with harness on. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at
SHERMAN'S LIVERY STABLE,
Randolph st., between Dearborn and State.

TO NEW ENGLANDERS
And all Others in want of
STOVES.
The place to find the best Cook, Parlor, Hall, Office Factory and Store Stoves, is at
143 . . . Lake Street . . . 143
Of A. C. BARSTOW & Co.'s manufacture, Providence, R. I., among which are the celebrated
BAY STATE COOKING,
HARP COOKING,
SELF MEET,
MODEL COOK,
PARLOR COOK,
DIAMOND HEATER,
PYRAMID HEATER,
VICTOR GAS BURNER,
VILLAGE AIR TIGHT,
And many other new and improved Coal and Wood Heating Stoves, ALL WARRANTED. Together with a full and select assortment of
Cutlery and Builders' Hardware.
Nails and Tin Ware, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Galvanized Iron, executed by some of the best Mechanics in the country. Prices Reasonable.
J. W. LOOMIS,
oct4 d192 1m 143 Lake Street.

MERCHANT TAILORING
—AND—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
B. L. HULL,
64......DEARBORN STREET......64
(Under the Matteson House.)
Invites attention to his large and superior stock of the best and latest styles for Fall and Winter wear, of
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Vestings,
AND FURNISHING GOODS, &C.
From long experience as a Cutter, he guarantees
As Well-made and as Good Fitting
a Garment as can be obtained.
B. L. HULL, Merchant Tailor,
64 Dearborn street.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.
ANY R. R. Co., wishing to commence or continue the construction of its Road, can probably make an advantageous arrangement with a Chartered Bank of large means, by which the early completion of the same [illegible]. Address, RAILROAD, Box 1579, Post office.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.—MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS, Fourteenth Street, Corner Third Avenue, New York. For a quarter of a century the Instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of touch and tone are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE
The following are the rates of advertising in the
DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion......$0.50
[illegible]
A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
All changes charged 25 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
[illegible]
$40.00 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake Street.
LARGE SALE OF STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS
In Rich Gilt and Rosewood Frames,
AT AUCTION. On Wednesday and Thursday, October 10th and 11th, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M., we will sell, at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake st., without reserve, Three Hundred Steel Plate Engravings, in splendid oval, gilt and rose wood frames superbly ornamented. The collection is pronounced the finest and most complete ever offered at public sale in this city, embracing works from Landseer, Wilkie, Herring, Ansdell, etc., etc. The selection has been purchased with care and judgment, embracing high works of art. Among those to be seen on exhibition will be found, Washington Crossing the Delaware, Clay's Speech in the Senate of 1850, Marriage of Pocahontas, Herring's Hunting Scenes, Weighing the Deer, Raphael Madonna, Washington and his Generals, Soldier's Dream, Angel's Whisper, Landseer's Stag at Bay, Combat, Death of the Stag, (proof impressions), Return of Wellington, the Gleaners, &c., with the best Portraits of Washington, Clay, Jackson, Webster, Calhoun, etc. The collection being too large to enumerate, the whole will be on exhibition on Monday evening and Tuesday before the sale. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.
Superior Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, and Crockery,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake st., a superior assortment of the above goods. Also, Every Kind and description of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, in Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Oak. New and Second hand Carpets and Rugs, Walnut and Mahogany frame Mirrors, Crockery, Breakfast and Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, Cups and Saucers, Coffee Plates, &c.
Buyers of Furniture and House-keepers will do well to attend our auction sales. We have always a complete assortment of Furniture and Housekeeping goods. Regular sale days of Furniture, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Orders filled for the country. Sales always positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AMERICAN HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
The undersigned, desirous of improving a portion of his Real Estate in Chicago, has determined to dispose of some of it for that purpose in preference to making a loan. He therefore now offers at public sale those valuable lots known as the AMERICAN HOUSE PROPERTY, Comprising Lots 16, 17, 18 and 19 in Block 6, in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, situate on the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue, being 92 3-12 feet fronting on Lake street by 140 feet on Wabash avenue.
The property will be sold at public sale on the premises on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the following terms:
All bids of $200 per foot and under $400, ¼ Cash, balance in 1 year, interest 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.
All bids over $400 per foot and under $500, ¼ Cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, interest 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.
All bids over $500 per foot and under $600, ¼ Cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, int. 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.
All bids over $600, one-fifth Cash, bal. in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, int. 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.
To those wishing to make investments in Real Estate in the city of Chicago, this presents an opportunity more favorable than any that has been offered at public sale within the last five years. The property is too well known by most of our citizens to need any comment. Situate as it is on the corner of the most important business street in the city, also fronting on one of the most desirable avenues, and in the midst of our heaviest business locations, renders it the most valuable business property now in the market. The title is perfect, and the public may rest assured of a positive sale. GEO. W. NOBLE, Proprietor.
JAS. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET.
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday,
At 9½ o'clock A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 O'clock A. M.
AT OUR SALESROOM.
Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First-class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers:
Bohemian, Capt. McMaster. North Briton, Capt. Borland. Nova Scotian, Capt. Grange. North American. Anglo Saxon, Arabia. Hungarian. Canadian, (new.)
Two new ships, (building.)
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:
First Class, according to state room......$88 and $110.
Steerage, found with cooked provisions......$38.
Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months, $[illegible]
Steerage......$60.
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.
For freight or passage, apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 13 Water street, Liverpool; Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, or to Agents in Detroit and Milwaukee and the [illegible].
JAMES WARRACK,
Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake st.
Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE
OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through at the Offices of the Company in Chicago. Connecting at Quebec and Portland with the
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL
and the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the powerful steamers of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 12 Lake st.
Under the Adams House, Chicago.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.
Chas. L. Noble,
123......CLARK STREET......123
Between Washington and Madison street.
DEALER IN ALL
Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods.
The only party in Chicago to whom Downer sends his
EXTRA KEROSENE.
This Oil is pure and not adulterated with cheaper Oils. All good brands of Coal Oils, Lamps for Churches, Public Buildings, Stores, &c. Agency of Bidwell's Coal Oil Grease and Depot of Grafton Mineral Paint Company.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.
Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell
Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine.
These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address
WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SALESROOM, 132 LAKE STREET.

177 · RANDOLPH · ST. · 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
177 Randolph street.

POWELL & MANSFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS
AND ROOFING MATERIALS,
Office, No. 17 Dearborn street, Dearborn Block, Chicago, Ill.
(P. O. BOX 1848.)
From nine years experience in this business in Chicago, we are enabled to lay Roofs, and furnish materials unsurpassed in durability and quality, and at the lowest prices. We refer to first class buildings in this city where, for the above term of years, our roofs have remained uninjured by fire.
[illegible]

FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of
Linseed Oil at Chicago,
I am prepared to pay the highest market price for
FLAX SEED.
OIL CAKE for sale at all times.
C. A. ROGERS, No. 1 Hilliard's Block,
Cor. of Clark and S. Water st., Chicago.

$2000 REWARD.
Two thousand dollars will be paid ($1000 for each) for the recovery of the bodies of MRS. GARTH and MISS ANNA GARTH, of Paris, Ky., who were among the victims of the Lady Elgin Disaster.
Mrs. Garth was five feet five inches in height, sandy hair, four upper front teeth artificial.
Miss Anna Garth was five feet four inches in height, light hair, teeth regular and even, having gaiters, very small feet.
Full descriptions of both as to dresses and jewelry, are left with Mr. Drake, of the Tremont House, Chicago, Geo. Rosa King, of the Sentinel, at Milwaukee, and C. H. Upson, City Clerk, at Racine, Wis.

GREEN APPLES.—I am receiving large quantities of Choice Green Apples which [illegible].

NAILS CHEAP.—[illegible]

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We fear that the proposed amendment of the State Constitution will fail by the inaction of the political parties. A majority of *all the votes cast*—not a majority of the votes on this question—at the November election, are necessary as the next step in the process of amendment; hence every ballot upon which the voter neglects to express his preferences for or in opposition to the change, is a vote against it. Here is the peril. A half of the tickets sent out in the various counties, will, unless there is some concert of action between the parties, be silent on this subject, and the project will fail in spite of the most earnest efforts of those who are thoroughly convinced of its necessity.

In default of the expected agreement between the Central Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties, we entreat our friends in the State, and all Democrats who are willing to co-operate with them, to take it upon themselves to see that, so far as they can influence that result, no tickets are circulated at the polls except those which are "For Convention," and that, if any others appear at the polls, they take special pains to prevent their getting into the ballot-boxes.

With a little care and industry, matters may be put in such train that the Two Mills Tax—a levy for which there is now no necessity, though as long as the present Constitution remains in force it must be collected—may be dispensed with; our Judiciary system, which is a disgrace to the State, may be overhauled and reconstructed; and a half a dozen other matters which need the corrective hand of the people may be put in the way of improvement. But if the election, so far as this question is concerned, is suffered to go by default, two years must elapse before it can be again submitted, and during that time a million and a half of money, which the State does not need, and which our creditors rather not receive, will be collected from the people and boxed up in the Treasury vault. The tax has served its purpose but it is no longer necessary—it is in fact onerous alike to the people and the officers—but until the Constitution is amended we may not hope to escape it. Will not the tax-payers look to their interest?

HOW IT IS DONE.

Since the canvass commenced the people of Illinois have heard a great deal of the enthusiasm among the Douglas men of the State, their immense meetings, monster processions, and their monstrous lies. Of the latter, the meeting of the "Bare-footed Democracy" at Springfield, was productive of a great crop.—The Peoria gathering yielded well, as did that at Galesburg, and that also at Quincy. In fact there has not been a meeting, large or small, which has not furnished its full share of those staple articles in pro-Slavery electioneering. That *canard* telegraphed all over the country from Springfield, that Mr. LINCOLN, trembling, went to the top of the State House dome, while the "bare-footed" were assembling, and pronounced the meeting the largest he ever saw, was pretty well in its way. No little pluck and ingenuity was required to tell that lie. But if it is capable of exciting our wonder, what shall we say of the following, the last of its sort, and the greatest of all?

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Ottawa Free Trader.

The Great Meeting at Chicago.

100,000 LIVE DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—3 P. M.—The crowd to-day is a crusher. Procession over 10 miles in length—from an hour and a half to two and a half in passing a given point. Crowd estimated at 80,000 to 100,000. It is conceded on all hands that the reception of Senator Douglas last night exceeded the Republican display on Tuesday evening. The torchlight procession to-night will surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in the West.

There is much in the above to provoke comment; but its audacity is so astounding that we content ourselves with pointing to it only as the unapproachable lie of the season. The good people of Chicago who saw those fifteen hundred sorry looking Irishmen plodding up Lake street under the guidance of somewhat less than fifty marshals and aids, will appreciate our discretion in doing no more.

DOUGLAS' TRUE POLICY.

That Mr. Douglas' true policy is to secure the election of Lincoln, there can be no doubt; but that in his mad chase for the Presidency he has made up his mind to adopt that policy and aid in carrying it out, is not so clear. We take it for granted that in his confidential conversations with his friends, he does not hesitate to admit that his chances are gone; nay more, we know from indisputable testimony, that he hardly cares to conceal the fact that he will not carry more than one State. It is fair to assume then that his exertions are not for electoral votes, but for the maintenance of the organization of the party in the North in the hands of his friends, and that he will not willingly do that which will imperil Lincoln's success and throw the contest into the House, where his rival in the party, Breckinridge, is sure to win. He sees plainly enough that, with Breckinridge President, he, contending against an aggregate of four hundred millions of patronage, would be crushed out; that in the four years of Breckinridge's rule, the organization, now under his control, would be transferred to the faction in power; and that he, at the end of that time, would be left without a corporal's guard even in his own State. He is not a fool by any means; and he does not then hope for, perhaps does not desire a reconciliation with the ultraists in the South who are now hunting him to his death. He cannot, whatever may be his abjectness of spirit, humble himself enough to be again favored and trusted by them. Like many other Northern men who have depended upon their gratitude and good will, he is forever cast off. He has once dared to rebel; and that is enough—they trust him no more. His hope, then, is with the Democracy of the North, and in the defeat of the arrogant Southern faction with which he is at war. To attach that Democracy still closer to his fortunes, and to secure that defeat, Lincoln must be elected; because when the struggle passes away beyond the control of the people, and into the control of the House, he will be slaughtered without mercy, if by any means not now apparent, his name should go there at all. His party out of power, he becomes its head. A future, in which he will see the Presidency, will open up before him. Numerically strong, his friends can dictate terms, and compel the submission of the rank and file South to the platform which they will lay down. Breckinridge, without a half of the supporters who follow the Douglas banner, without patronage and with no conspicuous ability, will go out of sight, and there will be nobody to question our Illinoisan's supremacy in all that relates to the doctrine and discipline of the organization to which he belongs. It is not possible that he does not see and appreciate all this, and that he would not regard Lincoln's defeat as the closing of his political career. If facts so obvious have escaped his attention, he has not half the shrewdness for which he has credit. What he will do in the premises, we cannot know. What his friends in the doubtful States *ought to do*, no partisan can fail to see. Let us ask them in Illinois what they can gain for him or themselves by keeping up a fight in which success would be their direst calamity? Why should they desire to carry Pennsylvania or New York, when the triumph of Breckinridge, and their extinction, would be secured thereby? Admitting that neither Douglas nor Bell has the ghost of a chance; that Lincoln's defeat by the people is tantamount to Breckinridge's election by the House; that after Douglas, Lincoln is preferred over any other candidate in the field—what in the name of common sense are they trying to do? For what purpose do they spend their money and bawl themselves hoarse? Are the constables, sheriffs, county clerks and coroners that they hope to elect, worth the cost and trouble?

Gov. H. V. Johnson's Plantation.

His plantation consists of 3652 acres of land. It is peculiarly adapted to the products of this latitude, particularly cotton. In the aggregate the land is valued at $25,000. There are upon the plantation 117 negroes, valued at $93,000.—The increase of negroes in twenty-five years has been 200 per cent. The number of mules and horses is thirty-eight, worth $3800; value of cattle and implements about $1000. This will make the aggregate value of the farm and stock $123,500. From this investment there will be raised this year 250 bales cotton, valued at $12,500; bushels of corn, 7500, valued at $6500; giving a clear income of $19,000.—*Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

This flesh-monger is running for Vice-President on the same ticket with Douglas, and is now perambulating the Northern States advocating his favorite doctrine that "capital should own labor," and calling our mechanics "white slaves." This bloated nabob sucks from the toil and sweat, the blood and tears of 117 human beings, born on American soil, $19,000 per year. They gather and he squanders. They earn and he eats it. They live miserably poor, clad in rags and sheltered in a hovel, to enable this avaricious aristocrat to live in a palace, and riot in luxury. And this robber of the poor and devourer of the widow's substance, demands the suffrages of the laboring men of Chicago and the West! And there are thousands of blinded, silly-minded, knave-ridden white men right here in Chicago who will vote for this lord of the lash, who claims the right to own, not only the "soil, but the laborers who cultivate it." Such things make one almost despair of the capacity of the masses for self-government.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—The Hartford *Evening Press* contains returns from 124 towns in which elections for local officers have taken place, and the Republicans have been successful in 89, the Democrats (fused) in 32, 1 town divided, and in 2 the contest was not partywise. In the above returns the Republicans have gained 20 towns and lost 3, being a clear gain of 17.

— The Douglas wing of the Democracy in the 18th Congressional District in New York, have nominated Chauncey Vibbard, of Schenectady, for Congress. Mr. Vibbard is General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, and withal a right clever fellow, but he can't come in. S. Hossack Mix, a printer by trade, residing in Schoharie county, is his opponent, and is bound to win.

— Every candidate for the new Legislature of South Carolina is made to pledge himself for dissolution in case of Lincoln's election, without waiting for any overt acts of aggression.

— The Savannah *Republican* (Bell and Everett) says that the Democracy have never had any principle in common, except plunder, and are responsible

"For all the mischiefs and mishaps
Which dog us now with afterclaps."

— The Rochester *Union* (Douglas organ) deems Butterworth's avowal that the Administration was in favor of "fusion," as "the severest blow" which could possibly be given to the Bell-Douglas-Breckinridge Electoral Ticket for, it adds: "treachery, duplicity and falsehood are the ordinary instrumentalities upon which the Administration relies to carry its points." Like that of Brooks, Hunt & Co., its touch is death.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Republican nominations for Congress have been made in all the Districts, and are as follows:

1st—Thomas D. Eliot.	7th—Daniel W. Gooch.
2d—James Buffinton.	8th—Charles R. Train.
3d—Chas. Francis Adams.	9th—Goldsmith F. Bailey.
4th—Alexander H. Rice.	10th—Charles Delano.
5th—Anson Burlingame.	11th—Henry L. Dawes.
6th—John B. Alley.	

The above are all members of the present House of Representatives, except Mr. Bailey, of the 9th (Worcester) District, who succeeds Eli Thayer, Mr. T. running as an independent or stump candidate, with the probable aid of the Douglas-Bellweathercocks.

DUER DECLINES.—William Duer, the associate partner of Wash. Hunt, James and Erastus Brooks, in selling out the Belldames to the Douglasites, and who was nominated for Congress by the combination, declines the nomination. The 5,000 majority against him in the District weakened his knees.

— The Albany *Argus* calls the Breckinridgers of Kentucky "vermin." This is the reason the Democracy of New York are so anxious to take the same class of "vermin" in New York to its bosom.

— A vote was taken, at the request of a Douglasite, in the Albany Law School, on Friday morning, with the following result: Lincoln 56, Douglas 27, Breckinridge 3, Bell 2.

— Dr. Dyer and J. Y. Scammon, of this city, addressed a Republican meeting in Peoria on Friday night last. The latter gentleman scored Gov. Matteson terribly on his canal scrip robbery, while the former convulsed the audience with his side-splitters.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—Thomas McGee, Captain of the 7th Ward Independent Little Giants in Utica, New York, has addressed the following rather pointed letter to D. W. C. Grove, Mayor of Utica and Democratic candidate for Congress:

UTICA, Oct. 4th, 1860.

"In the name of the Little Giants of the 7th Ward, allow me, through the medium of your columns, to publicly express my disapprobation of the conduct of Mayor Grove towards us last evening.

"In my company there were one hundred and nine *voters*, and if Mr. Grove thinks they were fairly used, and that the interests of the Democratic party were benefited by his course, last evening, I would like to have him say so. I hope he will explain.

"It may be proper to state here, that although we were *commanded* in the Park, last evening, at the polls, in November next, we command ourselves. THOS. MCGEE,
"Capt. 7th Ward Independent Little Giants."

— If the Douglas men had made a straight, manly fight, Lincoln's majority in this State would not have exceeded 50,000. But their coalition with "Disunionists" and "Know Nothings" ensures a majority against them of at least 70,000.—*Albany Journal.*

STILL THEY COME.—Mr. Philip Ward, of this village, heretofore a prominent and working Democrat, avows himself for Lincoln and Hamlin. We bid him hearty welcome into our ranks. Our books are still open for such men as Mr. Ward.—*Schuyler County (N. Y.) Journal.*

— Mr. J. T. Solomon, of McLean county, Illinois, heretofore a Democrat, has abandoned that party. He gives his reason for so doing in the following communication to the Bloomington *Pantagraph*:

MESSRS. EDITORS: The following are the reasons why I left the Democratic party:

I am opposed to the extension of slavery.

I am satisfied the motive power of the Democratic party is in favor of slavery extension.

I am in favor of a free homestead law. The votes in the last Congress show the Democratic party to be opposed to it. And this is another proof of their being in favor of slavery extension in the Territories; for the homestead law would fill up the free Territories with white men, and exclude slavery.

I do not believe the slave owner has the same constitutional right to take his slaves into the Territories that we have to take our horses and cattle. Douglas says he does believe this, but says the Territorial Legislature has a right to exclude slavery.

If I believed the Constitution protected slave property in the Territories the same as our horses and cattle, then I could not believe that the Legislature had the legal right to exclude it, for I don't believe our horses and cattle can be legally excluded. Therefore, had I remained a Democrat, I could not be a Douglas Democrat.

MORE DEMOCRATIC DEFAULTERS.—We learn from the Detroit *Tribune* that Mr. Warner, Register at Sault St. Marie, just removed, is largely behind hand in making his returns. The *Tribune* also understands that two other Federal officers in Lake Superior are in a similar situation, and that District Attorney Miller has received orders from Washington to commence proceedings against all of them.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A Bell-Everett meeting was held at Frankford, Pa., on Wednesday last, which was addressed by David Paul Brown and other distinguished Bell-weathers. The meeting, after hearing the speeches, passed a resolution condemning the action of the City Executive Committee, on endorsing Henry D. Foster as their candidate for Governor.

— Says Prentice, if the people of South Carolina want to secede, let them by all means secede. Let them go to England, or Russia, or Spain, or Cuba, or Mexico, or wherever else they please. But they can't be allowed to take their Territory with them; we shall want that for the uses of a better and more loyal population. And Hon. John M. Botts, in his Richmond speech, rigged up the right of the States to secede as follows:

If this power be admitted, Cuba can at once be purchased of Spain for three hundred million dollars, but after the purchase and the formation of a State Government, suppose Cuba secedes—what becomes of the three hundred millions?

— Martin L. Kilmer of Esperance, New York, found his name used as an officer of a Bell-Everett Club, and writes to the Schoharie *Jeffersonian* that, although he may have been sold, he can't be transferred to Douglas. He is now for Lincoln.

— The latest fusion ticket has been dubbed the "'alf and 'alf with-a-little-bitters-if-you-please ticket."

STRAWS IN A SLAVE STATE.—The following letter from a friend gives a vote on the cars in a slave State:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 5th, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

On the train from Hannibal to this city, yesterday, a *live Republican*, who is a neighbor of "Honest Old Abe," took a vote of the passengers for President, with the following result:

Lincoln	31
Bell	11
Douglas	8
Breckinridge	4

I learned from Missourians on the trains that most of the counties on the line of the Road would give a very respectable vote for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Indiana in a Blaze of Enthusiasm.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 6th, 1860.

One of the finest demonstrations we have seen during the canvass was made at South Bend yesterday afternoon and evening. All agreed that nothing like it has ever been witnessed in St. Joseph County. At least ten thousand people were present and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A description of the different processions, trades-unions with banners and devices, would be simply impossible. In the afternoon, Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Hon. Owen Lovejoy addressed the crowd. Mr. Lovejoy spoke for nearly three hours, and made one of his most eloquent and effective speeches. In the evening, Gov. Bingham of Michigan, and Wm. Bross of Chicago were the speakers, and throughout the entire meeting the enthusiasm of the people seemed to know no bounds. Northern Indiana will do her whole duty at the polls on Tuesday next. Nothing but the grossest frauds on the part of the Squatterites in the Southern part of the State, where, as in Illinois, bogus Democracy still holds sway, can prevent Indiana from giving a crushing majority for the Republican ticket.

The meeting to-day at Goshen, Elkhart Co., has even surpassed that at South Bend. We heard several good judges put the crowd at twenty thousand, but fifteen thousand would certainly be a low estimate. Hon. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky was the first speaker. He made a masterly effort and fairly outdid himself. His scorching sarcasm made the Squatterites recoil, and his denunciations of the "peculiar institution" were terrible. William Bross of Chicago and Mr. Gillespie of Michigan followed. This evening Gov. Bingham of Michigan makes one of his strong, telling speeches, when the balance of the time will be devoted to a magnificent torchlight procession. Whatever be the result of the fight on Tuesday, Northern Indiana is thoroughly aroused and will do her whole duty. The contest will be close and bitter, but it is believed the hosts of Republican freedom will prevail. B.

Is It True?

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have heard it asserted repeatedly that one of the companies of boys that marched in the Douglas torch light procession, on Friday evening last, was composed of children from the Catholic Orphan Asylum. Can you inform me whether there is any truth in this report or not? If it be a fact, then it affords another strong circumstantial proof of the intimate relations existing between Mr. Douglas and the Church of Rome.

I am also informed that when passing through Cleveland the other day, Judge Douglas contributed two hundred dollars to a Catholic Church in that city. Can you inform me whether that sum was intended to be used for propagating Catholicism in this country, or whether it was sent off immediately to the Pope, to be used in putting down Garibaldi and the Italian people now so bravely struggling for their freedom? INQUIRER.

Meeting at Calumet.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The Scandinavians in Northern Indiana held a rousing Republican meeting in Calumet last Friday, October 5th. Telling speeches were made by C. J. Sundell, Esq., of Chicago, in the Swedish language, and M. Griffin, Esq., from Valparaiso, in English. The small number of Swedes in that part of the country who have heretofore held out for the Democracy, went home from the meeting fully satisfied of the vast preference of Republican principles. With three times three cheers for those principles and their trustworthy and distinguished representative, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, the meeting broke up. A. B.

Republican Meeting at Downer's Grove.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DOWNER'S GROVE, Ill., Oct. 8th, 1860.

The Plow Boys of Downer's Grove, Du Page county, held a meeting at the Baptist Church in this town on Saturday evening last, at which short speeches were made by Messrs. J. O. Parker, Wm. S. Cadman and W. H. Medill. The meeting was well attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed throughout the speaking. In this town there is but one party; consequently there is no chance for a gain between now and the election. We had two Douglasites, but they have become convinced of their error, and are now Republicans. We are laboring for the cause in the neighboring towns, and have the assurance that our example and our assistance are doing good. We have lately been circulating good German documents among the Germans in the Southern part of our county, where there is quite a large settlement of that nationality. They are turning from the little Squatter's party in large numbers, and we hope before the election to make nearly a clean sweep. You may count on a large gain in this county over '56 and '58.

Our Plow Boys are going to Joliet on Wednesday to attend the Republican demonstration in that city. They were much pleased with their visit and treatment in your city on the 2d, and speak in high praise of the Republicans of Chicago. A REPUBLICAN.

Iowa State Fair.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

IOWA CITY, Oct. 5, 1860.

To-day, the State Fair now being held at this city closes its exhibition. This Fair has excelled all the preceding ones, not only pecuniarily, but in point of real merit. The proceeds of this exhibition amount to thirty-seven hundred dollars, which is fifteen hundred dollars more than received at any previous Fair.

The exhibition of stock was large, and I think will compare well with any other State exhibition I ever saw, not only in point of numbers, but the great excellence of the stock. It is seldom that one sees a finer display of all grades of horses than were exhibited on this occasion. For speed, there are but few that have made better time trotting than was made yesterday; the quickest 2:50, I think. The display of carriage, draught, single buggy and saddle horses were, indeed, very creditable.

Seldom is a better quality of cattle found at any State Fair than was here exhibited. The Durhams and Devons were largely represented, and spoke well for the increased attention paid to stock-raising in Iowa. The first premium Durham bull was owned by W. Halderman of this (Johnson) county. The second premium was awarded to "Hawthorn," owned by M. D. Morris of this county. C. D. Bent of Iowa City carried away premiums for his fine Devons, as usual. H. G. Stewart of Lee County exhibited a large number of cattle and hogs. Mr. Stewart took the sweepstakes premium on bulls. W. E. Small of this city took the sweepstakes premium on blooded horses.

The exhibition of sheep and hogs was large. The French and Spanish merinos were well represented. Those exhibited were very good, wearing a fine quality of wool. The farmers of Iowa are paying more attention to wool-growing than heretofore. I think Iowa is an excellent sheep State, as regards climate, water and general facilities. I expect to see the day not long hence when Iowa will contribute largely to the wool-market of this county.

The Suffolk, Chester County, and McGee hogs were represented, and attracted much attention, and were very creditable indeed.

The mechanical department made a grand display. Threshing machines, reapers, mowers, grain drills, and sowers, ditchers, plows, harrows, cultivators, corn planters, portable gristmills, and farming implements of every description were exhibited from this State and Illinois in large numbers, all possessing much merit.

In the vegetable department could be found every variety, quality and size of the products of the soil. I venture to say that if Illinois can compete, it cannot go ahead of Iowa in the production of large squashes, mellons, potatoes, beets and apples. I think I never saw larger at any exhibition in my life. The display of apples was fine indeed, comprising a large variety of the best grown in any of the States. That Iowa is not a good fruit-growing State, need not longer be asserted, by even the most doubtful. Several samples of fine fall or winter wheat were exhibited by farmers of this county. The quality, I must say, was superior. There is no question but that winter wheat can be raised in this part of the State in ordinary seasons, though perhaps not so successfully one year with another as our varieties of spring wheat.

The Sorghum is raised in this State very extensively, and is becoming a very profitable and important product with the farmer. Samples of sugar made from this cane were on exhibition, and the best judges pronounced it far superior to the Southern cane sugar. Certainly it was much superior in point of color, and I am at a loss to know why it does not excel the Southern manufacture in every respect. It was well grained, and possessed a pleasant flavor. The Northwest will soon be independent of any sugar market, because it will supply its own demand.

The Hall of Fine Arts possessed much merit. The display of needle work, drawing, painting, and weaving, was excellent. John Clark of Cedar Rapids, exhibited several very superior pieces of woolen cloth of his own manufacture. Indeed, they compared well with the best imported samples shown. Several samples of Iowa City tanned leather took the first premium, which speaks well, not only for the manufacturing spirit of Iowa City, but for the process of tanning, which is, with Mayweed, a new process invented by Dr. H. G. Johnston of Connecticut.

This is our seventh annual exhibition, and it has exceeded the expectations of its managers and the people, not only pecuniarily, but in the very large attendance and general spirit and activity manifested by the agricultural and mechanical portion of the people.

Visitors were here from New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and other States, whose expectations were much exceeded, and who strongly affirmed that Iowa is coming up into the foremost rank of the greatest States in, not only the Northwest, but the Union, in point of agriculture, stock-raising, mineral, and general resources.

Judge George G. Wright, President of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, has rendered efficient service in the success of the present Fair, as well as Capt. Wallace, its efficient Secretary. Judge Wright delivered a practical and able address at the opening of the Fair—one which should be published to the agricultural world.

Agricultural Fairs are the farmers and mechanics' holidays—occasions on which the skill, industry and success of the husbandman, and the genius and skill of the mechanic are brought together, and each in their respective classes are compared, and contrasted one with the other—where improvements in stock raising, grain-raising, and manufacturing are suggested, and new ideas are conceived. It is an institution which every State should have, sustain, and render effectual in its mission, not only by legislative enactments, but by the culture of a competing spirit—a desire and will to exceed, each in his or her own department. F. F.

The State Senate—The Vote of the Districts.

From the records in the office of the Secretary of State, we compile the following statistics in regard to the number of State Senators to be chosen in this State at the coming election, and also the vote of the respective parties in the holding over districts in 1856. We take the Congressional vote as a basis, deeming this mode more satisfactory than to go back to the Senatorial votes of these districts in 1858. We have no doubt that these figures will prove interesting and instructive to our readers.

The following Districts will choose State Senators in November:

	Vote of 1858. Rep.	Dem.
First District, composed of the county of Cook	10,108	8,278
Sixth District, composed of the counties of Will, DuPage, Kendall, Iroquois, and Kankakee	7,946	4,658
Seventh District, composed of the counties of LaSalle, Grundy, Livingston and Bureau	6,571	5,554
Ninth District, composed of the counties of Knox, Warren, Mercer, Rock Island, Henry and Stark	10,224	7,111
Tenth District, composed of the counties of Fulton and McDonough	4,754	5,168
Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Sangamon and Morgan	4,594	5,064
Sixteenth District, composed of the counties of Champaign, DeWitt, Piatt, Macon, Moultrie, Christian, McLean and Shelby	6,201	5,116
Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Menard, Logan, Mason, Tazewell and Cass	5,443	6,091
Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Clark, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Lawrence and Crawford	3,502	5,943
Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Richland	2,651	5,387
Twenty-second District, composed of the counties of Monroe and St. Clair	3,033	3,297
Twenty-third District, composed of the counties of Williamson, Saline, White, Hamilton and Franklin	139	6,132
Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Randolph, Clinton, Perry, Washington and Jackson	2,222	3,086

Of the Districts given above, the Tenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, are now represented by Democrats; the remainder by Republicans. Of the twelve Senators holding over till 1862, six are Republicans and six Democrats.—*State Journal.*

Miniature Portrait of Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

[From Forney's Press.]

Justice Read, of the Supreme Court of our State, performed a graceful and characteristic act in sending to Springfield, Illinois, our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. Henry Brown, celebrated for his miniatures, for the purpose of taking an accurate likeness of Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for President. Mr. Brown remained with Mr. Lincoln about two weeks, and had an opportunity not only to know the man, but to make such a picture as will do credit alike to the artist and the subject. On Wednesday last Mr. Read submitted this fine production to a number of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press, and by one and all it was pronounced a master-piece. It is painted on ivory, and is said, by those who know Mr. Lincoln, to be life-like. Certain it is, the face is not the hideous caricature hawked about our streets, and hung in our print shops. It is that of an amiable yet strong-willed man, and beams with intelligence and firmness. Mr. Brown has done his best, and may be assured that it will add still more to his high reputation. A beautiful copy of this miniature has been made by Mr. Samuel Sartain, son of the well-known engraver of this city, from the steel plate of which impressions for sale and distributions for sale and distribution will shortly be taken. The original miniature remains in the possession of Mr. Read, to whom it belongs.

More Explicit.

[From the Bloomington Pantagraph.]

I will put up $500 against a like sum, that Abraham Lincoln will get the electoral vote of Illinois in November next.

$500 against a like sum that Lincoln gets the electoral vote of New York in November next.

$200 against the like sum that Lincoln gets the electoral vote of Pennsylvania in November next.

$500 against a like sum that S. A. Douglas don't get half as many electoral votes as Breckinridge in November next.

$100 to $500 against a like sum that Douglas is the hindmost of the four candidates for the Presidency in November next.

$100 that Douglas don't get the electoral vote of three States in November next.

$500 that the Republicans of Illinois carry their State ticket in November next.

$100 against a like sum that Lincoln gets the electoral vote of Indiana in November next.

Now I hope the *Statesman* editors will understand my proposition—and I will pledge myself to give them $100 if they will get the above proposition taken.

Now come forward and put up the money or quit gassing and blowing about the Democratic strength. G. W. STIPP.

P. S.—Editors of the *Press and Tribune* please copy and if any gentleman will take the above propositions, I will meet him or them in Chicago if desired at any time requested so to do. G. W. S.

Brutal Murder of a Republican Wide Awake.

We have been shown a private letter from a reliable gentleman, dated Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 4th, in which he states that on Friday, Col. A. G. Curtin made a spirited address to the people of that region, and was subsequently escorted by the Wide Awakes to the 11:40 train on the Pennsylvania railroad.

On the route one of the Wide Awakes left the line, and was attacked in a terribly brutal manner by a party of half a dozen or more Douglasites. After beating the unfortunate man fearfully, one of them struck him with a stone. His injuries proved fatal on Sunday evening. Six of the assailants have been arrested and are now in jail for the crime, at Ebensburg. The occurrence has cast a gloom over the whole town.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

☞ *The Constitution* and *The Louisiana Democrat* are making war on the Hon. Pierre Soule, on the ground that he has put forth, in several recent speeches, the same doctrine which Mr. Helper has elaborately illustrated in his famous book. We quote from a report of a speech at Alexandria, La.:

"He presumed that he was addressing two classes of men—those who are slaveholders and those who are not slaveholders. He desired to know if any one of the former designed abandoning their rich plantations and genial climate and carrying their slaves into the waste Territories. If they were such they could go into New-Mexico and Utah. As to the latter, who owned no slaves, he desired to know what interest they had in the question whether slavery were permitted to go into the Territories or not. He illustrated the falseness of the clamor (as he alleged) made by Southern men for the right touching slave property, by an anecdote of Judge Porter's. The Judge was accosted in the Harrison campaign by an Irishman who deplored the ruin in which the South was to be overwhelmed. What's the matter? said the Judge. Oh, replied Pat, they are going to elect Gen. Harrison President, and he is an Abolitionist, and will take away your slaves! How many have you got? asked the Judge. None, replied Pat. Well, I have more than a hundred, added Judge Porter, and if I can trust him, I think, Pat, you can afford to do the same. And this, said Mr. Soule, is the condition of the Pats of the present day."

The Execution of Walker.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

I yesterday sent to Charleston, *via* Cedar Key, the "*news*" of the execution of William Walker at Truxillo on the 12th inst., and suppose you are, or will be before this reaches your hand, in possession of the intelligence by the aid of the telegraph. The "news" reached this city on the evening of the 24th inst., from Batabano, at which port the propeller Oaceola had arrived that day.

Walker, it appears, was not permitted to have any communication with any of his followers previous to his execution. He marched from his cell to the place of execution with a steady step and unshaken mien. A chair had been placed for him with its back towards the Castle. Having taken his seat, he was blindfolded. Three soldiers stepped forward to within twenty feet of him and discharged their muskets. The balls entered his body, and he leaned a little forward; but, it being observed he was not dead, a fourth soldier mercifully advanced so close to the suffering man that the muzzle of the musket almost touched his forehead, and being there discharged scattered his brains and skull to the winds. Thus ends the life of the "gray eyed man of destiny," and though we may differ in our several estimates of the character of the man, and of the correctness of the cause he has of late years pursued, yet I believe none will be found who will assert that he was not a man of true courage.

Another "Pass" in the Rocky Mountains.

A correspondent of the *Century*, writing from Camp Chouteau, under date of July 15th gives the following account of the discovery of a "pass" in the Rocky Mountains, near latitude 44°:

Camp life becoming rather dull, a party started on the 12th for Highwood creek, eighteen miles to the southward, to catch trout. Three of the officers and two men crossed the river and rode in a wagon to the creek, where they met with excellent sport, catching 130 fish in a few hours. Next day, when thinking of returning, they were most agreeably surprised by the appearance among them of some brother officers, whom they soon recognized, through the disguises of long beards and rough mountain dress, as Captain Reynolds, Top. Eng., and Lieutenants Mullans and Maynardier. This party has been out for a year in the western and almost unknown regions of Nebraska. This spring they started on May 8th, travelled westward, and crossing the Wind River Mountains, near Fremont's Peak, explored around the head waters of Snake River (flowing into the Columbia.) Finding it impossible to cross from there to the head of the Yellowstone and descend it, as was intended, they continued northward, and crossed to the head of Madison river, one of the three forks of the Missouri. There they found a pass, believed to be 1,500 feet lower than any yet found in the Rocky Mountains, but apparently rather inaccessible from either side. Since then, following down the Missouri valley, one party was detached to survey the Yellowstone, and the rest arrived here on the 13th. In a few days Captain Reynolds will descend and survey the river, while the main body goes by land through the little known region between the Missouri and Yellowstone.

THE CASE OF HENRY A. MARSH.

How He was Persecuted and finally Escaped from the Hands of the Camden, Arkansas, Mob.

To the Editors of the Missouri Democrat:

Mr. H. A. Marsh, in regard to whom several articles have appeared of late in the public prints, has finally escaped death at the hands of the Camden mob, and is once more at liberty among his friends and in the bosom of his family. His account of the ordeal through which he passed, forms of itself a sad commentary on the public opinion of the South at the present time. The following are a few of the events connected with this singular case of persecution without crime; of punishment without evidence:

MARSH'S ACCOUNT.

During the year 1858 I removed to Galveston, Texas, where I established myself in the book, periodical and news business, and remained until the yellow fever of the autumn of 1859 made me desirous of a more healthy location, in consequence of which I changed my place of business from Galveston to Camden, Arkansas. The following notice is from the Camden *Washita Herald*, June 4th:

"Mr. W. A. Marsh, of the Camden *News* office, has established himself in in the Post Office buildings. He handed us, on Wednesday last, a new York *Herald*, only six and a half days old, which is a full week in advance of our regular mails. The latest news from all parts of the country can be constantly found on his counters."

[Extract from the Southern Star, Aug. 4, 1860.]

BEWARE!

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through your columns, (while there is yet time to effect a remedy,) to raise a warning voice to the people of Arkansas, to beware how they sleep in fancied security while our State is becoming flooded with agents or emissaries of the Abolition party, who are secretly circulating in our midst their incendiary speeches and papers. * * * Let us, then, be on the alert, and by keeping suspicious characters under proper surveillance, rid ourselves at the same time of "negro thieves" and "Northern fanatics." CAUTION.

Directly after the appearance of this "caution" my trade began to decline, and I found myself an object of distrust. Harper's publications were declared incendiary; *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* was next tabooed; and finally the good people of Camden resolved that no Northern publication, save the New York *Herald* and *Day Book*, should be offered for sale within the corporation. This, of course, put an end to my business, and when they found me selling off my stock for the purpose of realizing enough to save me from bankruptcy, *they contributed their generous aid by burning those yet unsold*, carrying their patriotic devotion to conservative Democracy so far as to consign McGuffie's Reader and Webster's Spelling Books to the flames, *on account of their incendiary character!* This done, I was advised to leave, which I did, taking my wife and child and departing for Memphis, Tenn., where we arrived on Wednesday, August 29th.

[Extract from the Avalanche, Sept. 22.]

LOOKS LIKE AN OUTRAGE—AN ALLEGED TEXAN ABOLITIONIST CAPTURED IN MEMPHIS.

Last evening three men arrived in this city on the steamer John Walsh, and at once proceeded up town. They returned, accompanied by another person, and all four went on board the boat. While conversing in the cabin in a friendly manner, the three men all at once shoved their companion into a stateroom and secured him. They then went to Capt. Lamothe, of the Walsh, and said they had arrested a man who was guilty of inciting insurrection in Texas and desired to be landed on the Arkansas side of the river. The captain inquired of some of our citizens if they knew the three men—but being strangers, he refused to have anything to do in the matter. The prisoner protested his innocence, and expressed his willingness to return with his captors, but desired first to acquaint his wife (who lived in the city) with his departure. This was refused, and he was placed in a skiff and taken to the Arkansas side. We are informed by gentlemen who witnessed the affair, that they would sooner suspect the captors of being guilty than him.

It was the duty of those men to take legal steps for the arrest of their prisoner, and the fact that they would not let him communicate with his wife, even in their presence, shows there was something loose somewhere. On the whole, it is one of the strangest affairs that ever came to our knowledge; and the appearances are that a very great outrage has been committed.

After laying under guard at Hopefield over night, I was placed in the cars for Madison, from thence by stage to Little Rock, where I was heavily ironed and thrown into jail for one day and two nights, being constantly pointed out by one of my captors, Dr. Hughey, as a Texas Abolitionist, whom they were going to hang on arriving at Camden. From Little Rock, through Benton, Rockport, Tulip and Princeton, to Camden, my captors took especial pains to let every one know the character in which I was made to appear.

After being before the Vigilance Committee of Camden, composed of twenty-five citizens, from Saturday until Monday, and, being questioned in regard to my whole life, birth place, connections, business relations, &c., I was finally told on Monday afternoon that at 7 o'clock that night they would put me across the Washita, and allow me to escape if I could.

I asked them why they did not go before the people and declare my innocence, as they had not been able to find one item of evidence against me. To this they would not consent, alleging that the people were so excited that they would not be answerable for my life among them. Accordingly, as the darkness of night came on, I was taken from the jail, through the woods, to "Lone Pine Ferry," placed in a boat, and permitted to row myself over. My hopes of escape were but slender, well knowing as I did that within three hours after my departure the crowd would meet at the jail to hang me, and finding the bird flown, would make every exertion to have me retaken.

For the next twenty-eight hours I traveled constantly, without rest, food or sleep. Four times I swam the Saline River to throw the men and dogs off my track; three nights the cold wet ground was my bed, and heaven's blue canopy my only covering, and all this for the heinous crime of being a native of the State of New York.

Finally, on the fourth day, with blistered feet and brightening hopes, I reached a steamboat landing on Arkansas River, and made the best of my way to a land of safety.

To those friends who aided me in my hour of need, as well as those generous strangers who reached out to me a helping hand, I can only return the thanks of a grateful heart, and, I must say to them, that so long as that heart beats in my bosom, so long will the remembrances of their disinterested generosity form the most pleasing reminiscence of my past life. H. A. MARSH.

Rembrandt Peale.

[From the New York World.]

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of the 4th inst., announces the death of the venerable painter, Rembrandt Peale, at his residence in that city, yesterday morning. On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Peale had symptoms of indisposition, which continued during the day before yesterday. No alarm was felt by his friends, however, until late Wednesday night, when it became evident that his end was near. He grew worse rapidly yesterday morning, and died at half past six o'clock, retaining his senses to the last, and looking forward to the final event with composure and resignation. His disease was dropsy of the heart.

Mr. Peale was born on the birthday of Washington, the 22d of February, 1778, and was therefore in his eighty-third year. At the period of his death, notwithstanding his great age, he had lately enjoyed excellent health, a vigorous mind, and the skill of hand which early distinguished the painter of Washington. Within a year he had painted a fine portrait of his friend the venerable artist, Thomas Sully. Mr. Peale was the son of an artist, Charles Wilson Peale, himself a distinguished painter, a pupil of West, the founder of the Philadelphia Museum, and for fifteen years of his life the only portrait painter in North America. Young Peale's birth took place while his father was in Washington's camp at Valley Forge.

After the war of the revolution, and while Washington was a resident of Philadelphia, Charles Wilson Peale painted several portraits of him. Rembrandt used to past much of his time in the studio, and in 1786, when the best of his portraits was painted, he stood at the back of his father's chair watching the operation. In 1795, when he was but seventeen years of age, he had himself become a good painter, and Washington then honored him with three sittings of three hours each. The young artist, who was naturally timid and nervous in such a presence and at such a work, got his father to commence a portrait at the same time, and to keep the general in conversation while the work went on. The study of Washington's head, then painted by Rembrandt Peale, was long kept by him, and it served as the basis of the great portrait of him which he afterwards painted, which was pronounced by cotemporaries of Washington the best likeness ever taken of him, which was exhibited in Europe and the United States, and which in 1832 was purchased for two thousand dollars by the federal government, to be hung in the United States Senate chamber. Mr. Peale's family possess the original letters bearing testimony to the fidelity of this portrait, from Judge Marshall, Washington, Peters, Tilghman, Cranch, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Bishop White, and numerous other friends and associates of Washington.

The long life of Rembrandt Peale has not been marked by many stirring events. Art, letters and genial society occupied his time, and it passed on serenely and happily, amid loving kindred and friends. His early association with Washington made him always a devoted lover of his character, and, during the latter part of his life, he gave much attention to the study of the various authentic portraits of him that exist. The results of this study have been given to the public in the shape of a lecture, which was repeatedly delivered before intelligent and cultivated audiences in this city, and elsewhere.

In 1839 he published a small volume called the "Portfolio of an Artist," consisting of brief selections from the writings of eminent authors, chiefly referring to æsthetics. Interspersed among these are several poems from his own pen, all showing fine taste and delicate fancy.

The death of a man like Rembrandt Peale, once the companion of Washington and the honored associate of the distinguished men that adorned Philadelphia society fifty or sixty years ago, is an event that will be greatly mourned. His venerable figure, his refined and gentle countenance, his courtly bearing, his genial conversation, will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Peale was twice married. He leaves a widow and numerous descendants.

Departure of the Governor General of Canada for England.

It is now understood that Sir Edmund Head will leave for England, on leave of absence, on the 12th inst. The absence of the Governor General is not expected to be protracted more than two months. We believe we are correct in stating that important business of a private nature requires Sir Edmund's presence in England. Report has it that Sir Edmund is said to be trustee of an estate, the administration of which required his peremptory presence in England. We believe it is also correct that Sir Edmund has come into possession of $80,500 and some real estate, in England, by bequest; but that it is not correct, as has been rumored, that his visit to England has only connection with this fact. The return of his Excellency before Christmas may be confidently relied upon.—*Toronto Leader, Oct. 6.*

IGNOMINIOUS SURRENDER.

The Pope's Irish Brigade.

[From the London Times, Sept. 20.]

The Pope is not happy in his appeal to the sword. Cialdini retains his good fortune, and pushes his successes. In a pitched battle under the walls of Ancona he has defeated Lamoricière, and shattered to fragments that mercenary force which was the last hope of the sovereign of the Pontifical States.

Those bands, from whom so much was expected, seem to be of no avail whatever against the Sardinian soldiers. This fire-eating and pious soldado, who had fulminated such dreadful threats, and who was known to have done such strong deeds among the Arabs, has really done nothing in Italy which might not have been done by one of the College of Cardinals. With 11,000 men and the vigorous aid of the garrison of Ancona, he has simply marched up to a signal defeat. He has been beaten upon his own ground, and upon a field of his own choice,—as fairly and as innocently beaten as a young ensign might be in his first skirmish.

However, there must have been one other obstinate fight, for the telegraph tells that "the six hundred prisoners of war taken at Spoleto are Irishmen!" We have not yet received the account of the great battle. The struggle was, perhaps, so desperate and the carnage so tremendous that all hands are too busy burying the slain to spare time even for working the telegraphic wires. Spoleto is, of course, a mass of ruins, only there is no one just now at leisure to tell us the fact. Spoleto was famous for her defences. She gave the first repulse to Hannibal, and emblazoned the boast upon her gates.

We remember that the "Irish" of whom this telegram speaks are the Irish heroes who went forth, inflamed by religious zeal, to champion the rights of their Holy Father, and to trample out the discontent of his rebel subjects. These heroes were a mixture of the swashbuckler and the saint. They were fighting Irishmen, eager to cut the throats of Italians, and pious Irishmen, hoping for Heaven and good pay for their aims. All Ireland looked to them with pride, and the Pope and his Cardinals sheltered themselves under their shadow. Now, that the Sardinians should have made six hundred of these heroes prisoners involves all the antecedents of a tremendous fight, enduring so long, that after seeing all their comrades fall around them, the remainder of the sacred band, fatigued with slaughter, must have sunk down exhausted under the pressure of overwhelming numbers.

Other very different and very distressing, not to say impossible reports, are dropping in while we write. It is even averred that there is no account of any great carnage to be received—that there are no deeds of Irish heroism to be recorded—that these heroes, blessed by the Pope, and relied upon for desperate fighting, gave in without anything worth the name of a fight, and have all been taken in a heap, huddled up together like so many of their own pigs. There are most unpleasant rumors that these, our compatriots, white men of our common country, have behaved no better than so many Hindoos, and that these six hundred fellows are all sound in skin and quiet captives to a few Italians. This, if true, is very vexatious. We knew they were going out to disgrace us. It cannot but be a blot upon the fame of a free people that cut-throats have gone out from among them to serve as the instruments of despotism. We knew we should have to endure this reproach; but we never thought that six hundred Irishmen could be picked out, even from the refuse of the population, who, be the cause what it may, would surrender without a fight. The Sardinians are treating their prisoners with a contempt which seems to favor the idea that they obtained them without much trouble, and that they do not reckon the captivity of six hundred of the Pope's Irish as an achievement. Cunning Count Cavour tried to make a favor to England of giving up these valuable acquisitions to the British Minister; but Sir James Hudson did not think that these chop-fallen heroes came within the definition of "distressed British subjects" whom it is part of his duty to help towards their homes. They are the Pope's soldiers, not ours. We never had any Irish in our service who behaved with the cowardice these men have shown, or who have so softened under the tuition of their priests. But then, indeed, we never sought out the class of Irishmen fit for the work to which these were destined.

So ends the Pope's Irish Brigade. It is a disgrace. The country must feel rather as a family feels when a *mauvais sujet* whom they knew to be a ruffian turns out also to be a sneak. Six hundred men ought to have made a fight for the Pope after taking his money. Much as we hate their cause, we have a national interest in their pluck. They had no right to go abroad and disgrace the name of a Briton in that respect. We all expected at least some good rough fighting from them. Perhaps, however, we ought to have known better. Human creatures who could have been got together for such a cause, must have been the offscourings of the Island which gave them birth.

The Press and the Telegraph.

The telegraph lines of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, extending from Port Hood to St. Johns and Cape Race, N. F., and from Sackville, N. B., to Charlottetown, P. E. I., in all about eight or nine hundred miles in extent—have been leased for a term of years by the New York Associated Press, and the services of Mr. A. M. Mackay, the past and present excellent General Superintendent of the lines, have been retained. The new arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of November next. Much more extended arrangements are being made to intercept the European steamers off Cape Race, with every prospect of obtaining news from a large proportion of the passing steamers, which now number about two hundred per annum from Europe. Arrangements are also in progress by which the commercial public will have greatly increased and more reliable facilities for transacting European and other business over the Newfoundland line.

The reason for making the above lease, the New York *Times* explains as follows:

This step has been taken by the members of the Association to protect themselves against the hostility with which they are menaced by the American Telegraph Company. Since this corporation obtained control of all the seaboard telegraph lines, it has been aiming steadily and vigorously to perfect the monopoly thus established, and to obtain absolute and unrestricted control of news from every part of the world. The Executive Committee, in several pamphlets they have issued, avow their determination to break up the New York Press Association, and to start rival news agencies for the supply of telegraphic intelligence to the newspapers. What they seek to accomplish by this, according to their own statement, is to compel the newspapers to expend more money on the telegraph. Instead of having one dispatch used by seven or eight papers who divide the expense among them, the committee think that a separate dispatch should come, and be paid for by each separate newspaper,—so that the company's receipts for each item of news might be multiplied sevenfold. This is their idea of the relations that ought to exist between the telegraph and the press, and since the consolidation of their lines, they have been lending all their energy and ingenuity, and using the funds of the Company, to the realization of this scheme.

Their first step was to lease all the telegraph lines from Halifax,—and then dissolve the compact which had existed between their owners and the Press for the transmission of foreign news. This was done with the avowed purpose of encouraging and creating rival agencies,—or of procuring the foreign news themselves in advance of the Press and public, and then using it to their own advantage. It was the development of this design which led to the meeting of stockholders in the Telegraph Company some weeks since, for the purpose of coming to some mutual understanding. The attempt, however, failed. The Executive Committee controlled the meeting and now controls the Company, and has the power, as well as the purpose, to use its Telegraph lines, not only to oppress the newspapers, but to monopolize the news,—get it in advance of the Press and sell it to speculators, or speculate upon it themselves, as the members of the Committee may prefer.

It is to prevent the accomplishment of this selfish and unprincipled purpose, that the New York press has leased the Newfoundland lines for five years. Hereafter nearly all the European news will be landed at Cape Race, and forwarded for the New York press from that point. The American Telegraph Company cannot just yet go into the business of speculating in foreign news. They will be under the necessity of confining themselves for a short time longer to their legitimate business, of forwarding messages, at a fixed price, and in regular order, for persons who choose to transmit them.

The press will take steps at once to render this line as useful as possible to the financial and commercial public. Merchants who choose to avail themselves of it, can gain three or four days in their business correspondence with Europe.

The Alleged Fillibuster Assault Upon a British Officer in New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 30th ult gives the real facts of the reported assault of a fillibuster upon Capt. Hinckley, of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Gladiator, at New Orleans. The Gladiator was the vessel which brought home the relics of Walker's force. The *Picayune* says:

Captain Hinckley, of the British steamer Gladiator, came to the city yesterday morning, and went, in company with Mr. Eastman, acting British Consul in the absence of Mr. More, to see Mayor Monroe about making arrangements for the transfer of the sick men on board the Gladiator, from the vessel to the hospital.

After arranging matters with the Mayor, Captain Hinckley and Mr. Eastman walked down St. Charles street, and stopped at the St. Charles Hotel bar-room to take some refreshment. There were some gentlemen in the room at the time, friends of the late General Walker and his men. They had been conversing about a statement made that the men brought here by the Gladiator had not met with proper treatment on board, some having, it was said, been left seventy-two hours without any food, and this report had greatly excited and incensed their feelings. As Captain Hinckley and Mr. Eastman approached the bar, three of these gentlemen came up (or were already at the bar, we know not which), another of their friends came up, and one of them remarked to him, "Have you seen any of these —— Britishers?" The gentleman replied, "No, but I see one now," and thereupon struck Captain Hinckley in the face. Mr. Eastman rushing in between them, received also a blow on the side of the head.

People then came running in from all directions, and Captain Hinckley and Mr. Eastman retreated out of the bar-room. The scuffle lasted but a few seconds, and had long been over when the crowd were still curiously inquiring what had taken place. This gathering of people immediately after the occurrence is what gave rise to the idea that Captain Hinckley had been mobbed—a rumor that was current about the streets for a long time after.

— Mr. G. W. Blount, elector on the Douglas ticket in North Carolina, apprises the chairman of the State Committee that he resigns his place on the electoral ticket, believing that Douglas cannot carry the State. In a moment of gushing confidence, Mr. Blount farther avows his belief that the Breckinridge electors "will cast their votes for Douglas if they find their votes will elect him, or throw the election into the House of Representatives."

PERSONAL.

Governor Dennison of Ohio will spend several days in Providence next week, as the guest of Governor Sprague. He will be present at the Brigade Review on the 19th inst.

—Madame Anna Pfeiffer, the celebrated traveller, has left, in manuscript, an autobiography, and an account of her last voyage to Madagascar, which is about to be published by her son, at Vienna.

The Duchess of Alba, a daughter of the Countess Montijo and sister of the Empress Eugenie, has recently died in France. For two years she has been suffering from incurable disease, and the last crisis which happened while the Empress was at Eaux Bonnes, left her so weakened that all medical skill was found unavailing. The death of the Duchess places the French court in mourning, and is considered a terrible blow to the Empress, who all her life has been attached to her sister.

—James Walker of Nashville, Tenn., father of the late William Walker, "The grey-eyed man of destiny," is now on a visit to Louisville, Ky. While there he received the intelligence of his son's execution by the Honduras authorities.

—The "Miss B. of Natchez," whom the Prince of Wales danced with at Montreal, and whom he afterwards inquired for and expressed a desire to meet again, is said to be Miss Shelby Blackburn of that place. Her sister is the wife of Gov. Morehead's son of Kentucky. She is represented as very beautiful, and probably created a slight sensation underneath the Prince's ribs.

—The Prince of Wales gave to Mr. Edward Smith, the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who accompanied the train which bore the Prince from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, a beautiful garnet breast pin, surrounded with diamonds.

—Benjamin F. Camp, the newly appointed Director in the Artisans' Bank, lately exploded in New York, and who is talked of as receiver for that institution, is the same Benjamin F. Camp, who in connection with John G. Breslin, of Ohio notoriety, got up the Elkhart Co. (Ind.) Bank, and a series of other shinplaster concerns.

—The renowned Father Giovanni, Garibaldi's soldier monk, displayed great courage at the battle of Melazzo. Unarmed, only bearing the cross in his hand, he ran along the ranks, cheering and animating the volunteers to the fight, constantly shouting to them, "Fear not! God is on our side! Mark, I, his minister, am the foremost to expose myself to the grape shot and volley of musketry—yet I remain unscathed. Charge, Italians, charge!" And still, as he shouted, he waved aloft the cross. Setting them this example, and repeating aloud passages from the Scriptures, he cheered on the soldiers—to some purpose it must be owned, as by their indomitable courage they carried the strong position of Melazzo.

—Charles Coates, the "renowned pedestrian," died in the Peoria calaboose, a few days since, of delirium tremens.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—

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VENTILATION
is more like the old fashioned fire place than any other plan, with the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gases settling upon the floor are taken out of the room, and their place supplied with pure air. Its cost is moderate, and is sure to please.
Churches, Schools, and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.
The Pipes, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Jobbing done to order.
Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.
REFERENCES: ... Architects: W. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer; ... Public Schools; ... Board of Education.
M. W. LESTER, Patentee,
53 Lasalle street, Post Office Box 3880
Chicago, July 14th, 1860.

HENDERSON'S
HOT AIR FURNACES.
These Furnaces are the result of many years of practical experience and are now confidently presented to the public as superior in points of
Economy, Capacity, Durability, Ease of Management, and the Quality of Heated Air,
TO ANY OTHER FURNACE.
By their use rooms to be heated are filled with fresh, healthful warm air, perfectly free from injurious effects ... The Furnaces have been in use in this city for the past three years, and have invariably given satisfaction.
Seven sizes for sale at Wholesale and Retail by
JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer,
182 South Clark street, Chicago.

Henderson's Parlor Grates
Received the highest premium at the Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, and for beauty of design, smoothness of finish, elegance of ornamenting and for cheapness, are not excelled in this or any other market. Fifty different patterns for sale at Wholesale and Retail by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, 182 South Clark street.

THE TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
Received the highest premium at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute.
The greatest improvement ever made in Cooking Stoves is THE TRIUMPH, invented and patented by Joseph C. Henderson.
THE TRIUMPH burns Wood, Anthracite or Bituminous Coal, equally well.
THE TRIUMPH is the best finished and the most durable stove of the day.
THE TRIUMPH combines more advantages than were ever before applied to a Cooking Stove.
THE TRIUMPH and Good Samaritan are the only Stoves that have a HOT AIR DRAUGHT that saves one-third the Fuel.
The VENTILATED OVEN of THE TRIUMPH insures sweetness to the food being baked.
The Hot Air Draught of THE TRIUMPH raises the temperature of the fire-box and increases the heating properties of the Stove, thus enabling THE TRIUMPH to do more work in every variety of cooking, with LESS FUEL than any Stove in the world.
THE TRIUMPH has the most perfect arrangement for broiling on the front hearth without interfering with the operations of Cooking.
THE TRIUMPH has a constant supply of hot water without cost and heats water for the bathing room equal to any range.
THE TRIUMPH is in every respect worthy the name.
THE TRIUMPH by a new, neat arrangement, allows the ashes to drop into the front hearth.
Come and see THE TRIUMPH at 182 South Clark street. For sale at Wholesale and Retail by
JOSEPH C. HENDERSON.

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1898.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

FAY & COMPANY'S
Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOUR & CO'S Celebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
132 Clark st., Chicago.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
No. 180 and 182 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 154 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware.

Educational.

PALMER'S EVENING SCHOOLS—at his Academy, 213 State street, third door south of Adams st., will be conducted by the Principal, beginning on Monday, the first of October, and continuing six months. Writing and Arithmetic, on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock. Reading and Elocution, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Book Keeping on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. A good knowledge of Double Entry will be guaranteed in the six months. Terms, payable in advance:—For three months, $3.00. For the six months, $5.00. W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL.
No. 63 Edina Place,
BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.
The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. and M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860. au17x2m

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1500, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEO. W. NEWCOMB,
oct4 (1169 1m) No. 80 Dearborn st., Room 8, Chicago.

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collateral, running ten days to six months, wanted.
To Let—Store, Offices and Lodging Rooms.
B. F. SHERMAN, 114 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENEBAUM BROS.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
121 Lake street, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
NO. 63 CLARK STREET.
Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts
City Scrip wanted.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,
IRELAND SCOTLAND,
And all other Countries in Europe.
The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1, 5, 0 and upwards.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
British Consulate.
Custom House Building, 15 S. Lasalle st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO
ERNST PRUSSING,
DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.
NO. 6..........LARMON BLOCK..........NO. 6
N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

STILES & DEANE,
COUNSELORS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.
Room 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
F. B. STILES. WM. ROSCOE DEANE.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St.
Chicago, Ill.
R. S. BLACKWELL. J. M. MATHIEU.

A. D. BRADLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Office—187 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.
REFERENCES:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. C. Haines, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd; H. D. Colvin, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., C. N. Holden, Esq., Col. B. S. Shepard, Esq., John Raber, Esq., Aaron Haven, Esq.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - Dearborn Street. - 80
GEO. PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. P. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Spriggs & Whitehead, ... Rommelien, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 12 Chestnut, North Side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. CALVIN C. BURT.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Partnership, under the firm of Sayrs & Davis, for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1860.
HENRY SAYRS,
W. H. DAVIS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Lumber Business THOMAS W. TREGO, under the name of Stouffer & Trego, and shall continue at my old stand, on Clark street, one door south of the N. S. Freight Depot.
Chicago, Sept. 9th, 1860. HENRY I. STOUFFER.

Coal, Wood, &c.

KELLY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LEHIGH, PITTSTON, SCRANTON,
Lackawana, Briar Hill,
ERIE, CHIPPEWA,
Massilon,
Mineral Ridge,
Pittsburg and Blossburg
COALS.
Office and Yard foot of North Market st.
AND NO. 2 NORTH CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

COAL! COAL!—I HAVE A large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:
Lump Lehigh, Brier Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg,
Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Chippewa.
Also 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American.
25,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers.
A. B. MEEKER,
Office 65 North Wells st.,
Yard foot North Market st.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder.
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....54
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
and Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE!
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
...
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate.
NO. 136 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 3684.

Public Houses.

LAKE HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.
Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Rush Street Bridge.
S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
6.40 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
9.40 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.	5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
6.85 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Peru Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

The Failure of Submarine Telegraphs.

[From the London Chronicle, Sept. 15.]

The last mail from Australia brings intelligence of the failure of another submarine telegraph, viz: the cable across Bass' straits to connect Tasmania with the main land of Australia. It is not positively stated what are the causes of the failure of this submarine line, but the fact is undeniable that it must now be added to the long list of complete failures in the attempt to solve the question of submarine telegraphy. There is now not a single piece of submarine telegraph which is not either wholly useless or the preservation of which is now a subject of expense. The Atlantic line has been abandoned; such was the condition of the portions of it which were raised after great difficulty that it was not considered worth the trouble and expense of recovering. Malta and Cagliari have now no telegraphic communication with each other; the line from Cagliari to Algiers is defunct; the section from Malta to Corfu has been abandoned to the contractor, who may have the half of its value for the trouble of picking it up. The 7,000 miles from Suez along the Red Sea to Kurrachee has ceased to speak for months. Even the short lengths which bind us to the Continent give immense trouble, and the cost of repairing some of them has been so great that the company to whom they belong have not been able to pay more than half their former rate of dividend. It appears pretty certain that there are still more failures to come. The government have ordered a cable to be made, which was intended to be laid from England to Gibraltar. For some reasons, however, which have never been clearly explained, the cable is not to be laid to Gibraltar, but is to be conveyed to the East and sunk between Rangoon and Singapore. It is not considered suitable for employment near at home, so it is to be sent to the other side of the world, through the heat of the tropics, and laid where it is probably thought its failure will never be heard of by the unfortunate tax payer, at whose expense the worthless cable had been manufactured. The history of submarine telegraphs down to the present time is made up of a series of blunders, of a stupendous amount of jobbery, and a want of judicious management which has probably never yet been surpassed in the history of any great undertaking.

The great defect of all the submarine telegraphs hitherto laid has been the imperfect insulation of the gutta percha covering. This substance is full of minute imperfections and air bubbles, and some portions of the abandoned cable which were picked up in the Red Sea showed, upon examination, holes in the gutta percha large enough to contain a good pea, and which had been caused by the action of the electric fluid. The marine Superintendent of the Red Sea line in this report says: "the sea water being thus admitted to the copper wires, the action of the electricity and sea water decomposed an inch or two of the copper wires, which started apart, and the connection was thus lost. These holes in the gutta percha were undoubtedly produced by the expulsion of water or air bubbles, accidentally retained between the gutta percha and the copper conductor in the process of laying on the gutta percha in a soft state."

The telegraph worked from the 29th of May to the 10th of February following, so that about nine months were required for the elecrity to work a passage for itself to that earth for which it has so great an affinity. It must not, however, be supposed, because gutta percha has been tried and in every instance found wanting, that there is, therefore, no hope left for the cause of submarine telegraphy. And yet, in the face of these facts, the government has expended £350,000 upon a cable which they admit to be unfit for the purpose for which it was made.—There are no practical difficulties in the way of applying India rubber to telegraphic purposes, still less are there any objections to its use on the grounds of economy. A visit to the extensive works of Messrs. Silver & Co. of Silverty, North Woolwich, will convince the most sceptical of the facility with which this substance may be used, and the all but perfect insulation which it affords.

The copper wire is, in the first instance, curved or spirally. When treated by a very simple and inexpensive process, these spiral bands are cemented into a perfectly impermeable to water, even though tested under the hydraulic pressure of a thousand atmospheres, or immersed in water at a temperature of over two hundred degrees. So perfectly facile of management is this protean substance, that fifty yards of cable have been cut up into lengths of half a yard each, brought together like the pieces of a polypi, and still preserving the same degree of insulation, even though subjected to the tests of salt and water.

If, instead of following blindly in the footsteps of those who made the Atlantic telegraph, the government had inquired what substances were best adapted for the purposes of insulation, they might have discovered that there is one cable which now connects the Isle of Wight with the opposite coast, which has lain there for the last fifteen years, and is now as perfect and as sound as on the first day when it was deposited in the water. In this case the copper wire is insulated with India rubber, and has no other outer protection than a coating of tarred hemp. Why is so happened that, in the face of the practical good working of India rubber, the less perfect material of gutta percha should have been recommended by every person who had the management and manufacture of submarine cables, it is impossible to say, and hopeles to inquire.

The Prince at the Grand Cincinnati Ball.

THE FIRST AMERICAN BALL.

Col. Pike, proprietor and manager of the Opera House here, owner of $700,000 worth of real estate, besides many magnificent diamonds, and a great man generally—who made his immense fortune by keeping a fashionable drunkery, a whisky saloon—organized a reception ball and the Prince was persuaded to attend the crowd hardly recognized the Prince when, at 10 o'clock, he arrived. The Prince and his party were all dressed in full evening costume, black pants, coats and vests, and wore those tests of complexion, white neckcloths. Upon their arrival the party were conducted to the Court-room, and the list of partners selected for the Prince was submitted to him. The steward then conducted the guests to one of the private boxes, and after a brief inspection of the *coup d'œil*, several couples taking, meanwhile, an old fashioned promenade, the band struck up Strauss' "Jubilee," and the Prince opened the ball with Mrs. Pike, the wife of the giver of the ball. The honor of dancing first with the Prince was, of course, conceded to Mrs. Pike, and the other ladies who were the subsequent partners of his Highness, were selected by the committee. Anything more cold, formal and funereal could not wellbe imagined. The dancers, embarrassed that the figures were not called out, as is usual here, walked through the figures hesitatingly and awkwardly. The Prince appeared ill at ease, couldn't tell what to do with his hands, and made several awkward blunders. A group collected around the dancers to watch the Prince's movements, and there was no conversation, no life, no jollity. At the close of the tedious quadrille the Prince escorted his partner to her husband, and then seemed more lost than ever, tweedling his thumbs helplessly before him, and standing, in his usual manner, with his head bowed, as if with the weight of his future crown.

The next dance was performed upon the parquette, Miss Groesbeck, a Washington belle, and the daughter of an ex-M. C., being the Prince's partner. The leader of the band now called out the figures, and this relieved the people, but did not help the Prince, who looked wonderingly at the individual who shouted out "Forward two," and couldn't, for the life of him, imagine what it was all about. The ladies patronized him immensely, and seemed to extinguish him completely.

The quadrille being over, Miss Hilton was introduced to the Prince. The band struck up a waltz, but Miss Hilton could not waltz, and the Prince, refusing to take another partner, waited until the next quadrille, which he danced with Miss Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky, there being many Kentuckians present. During this dance the Prince recovered himself somewhat, but still seemed overcome with the vehemence with which the leader shouted out the figures. Universal remark was excited by the persistence with which a Canadian gentleman thrust himself into the Prince's set at every dance, even to the finale, to the exclusion of Americans, who were very desirous to dance with the Prince.

In the next quadrille an American couple stationed themselves to dance *vis-a-vis* with the Prince and Miss Helen McGregor, of Auburn. Up to this time the gentlemen of the Prince's suite had taken this position, and now the Prince beckoned to one of these gentlemen, who at first did not take the hint, but afterwards up with his partner, and placed himself directly in front of the American couple, who were obliged to retire. The last dance—the Lancers—the Prince danced with Miss Hilton, and the calling of figures was omitted. Some life had been infused into the party by this time, and both the Prince and the company generally seemed to enjoy the affair highly. There was no supper, however, and at half-past eleven the Prince and suite left, cheered by the crowd as usual.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF HORSE FLESH.—The *Moniteur de la cote d'Or* says that M. Gorsse, the Postmaster of Clement Ferrant, who is charged with organizing the relays of horses for the Emperor Napoleon's journey in Savoy, has sent off nine hundred horses to the different points where they will be required for the imperial road service.

A Chinese Merchant.

A letter from Canton, in the *Gazette de France*, says:

I lately visited the estate of a Chinese merchant of Canton, named Portingua, and on which he spends 3,000,000 francs a year—an immense sum in a country where labor is to be had almost for nothing. The property is larger than a king's domain. The Chinaman made his fortune in the opium trade, and is said to possess more than 100,000,000 francs. He had fifty wives and eighty domestics, without counting thirty gardeners, laborers, etc., and owns in the north of China a still finer estate. He has a great liking for the French and received them well. When I went with two friends to visit his mansion, he had just left, but I was received by a steward who conducted us over the house and grounds. In front of the house is a vast garden, in which are the rarest flowers, and a wide alley leads to the principal entrance. The apartments are vast, the floors being in marble; they are ornamented with columns of the same material and of sandal-wood, encrusted with mother-o' pearl, gold, silver and precious stones. Splendid looking glasses of prodigous height, furniture in precious wood, covered with Japan lacquer and magnificent carpets of velvet and silk decorate the rooms.

The apartments are separated from each other by movable partitions of cypress and sandal wood, which are ornamented with charming designs, and cut right through the wood, so as to permit one room to be seen from the other. From the ceilings are suspended chandeliers ornamented with precious stones. There are more than thirty piles of buildings in the whole edifice, which are united by covered galleries with columns and pavements in marble. The lodgings of the women are decorated with more than Eastern splendor. An entire army might be lodged in the house and grounds. Water-courses, on which are gilded junks, traverse them in all directions, and at intervals are vast basins, in which are swans, ibises, and an infinite variety of birds. There are also pagodas nine stories high which are very remarkable; some are in marble, others in sandal wood, carved with great art. In the gardens are extensive aviaries of the rarest and most beautiful birds. In front of the women's apartments is a theatre in which a hundred actors can perform, and so placed that people in the apartments can see without difficulty. Near the outer door is a printing office, in which M. Portingua causes the memoirs of his family to be prepared for posterity.

Old England and Young America.

The London *Chronicle* of the 6th September contains an interesting article on the relations of Young America and Old England, the principal points of which will be found below:

The Government and the people of the United States are at the present time occupied with completing the census of the country, and it is expected, from returns which have been already received from some parts of th Union, that the population will be found to be equal to what they must still continue to call "the mother country." Whatsoever may have been the conduct of the parent towards the child, or of the child towards the parent, and although the Americans live no longer under the parental roof, their natural relation towards each other still stands out broadly, distinctly, and unalterably. Young America is the sturdy, noble, and everliving son of Old England; and Englishmen regard the progress of America with an interest which they do not feel in other nations, and are proud of the progress and prosperity of the youthful country.

The history of no other nation in the world exhibits such marvelous rapidity of growth as that of Young America. It is but little more than two centuries since the oldest of the States which now make up the great confederation received its first permanent colony from England, and Americans have not yet celebrated the first centenary of their national existence. The commerce of America now extends to every country, and it possesses a commercial marine which falls short only of that of the Old Country, and far exceeds that of any other nation.

Like the country from which it sprang, America offers a safe refuge for the political exile and an asylum for the oppressed of every nation, and the ample shield of its protection extends over the humblest citizen in the most distant region of the earth. The redundant labor and capital of the Old World find profitable employment with this young and prosperous community, and adventurous spirits from all countries, impelled by the desire for wealth, and crowds flying from the poverty and tyranny of their native lands, merge their political and natural differences in the proud title of citizen of the United States. The dense forests which in the times of our grandfathers were unbroken solitudes, and the wide prairies which were the hunting-grounds of savages, are now waving corn-fields, the capitals of flourishing States, and the crowded seats of native manufactures or the busy marts of trade.

The foreign commerce of the United States is now so extensive that it required in 1858—the last year for which we have the complete returns—not less than 21,759 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,605,045 tons, native and foreign, which carried to the various ports cargoes from foreign countries. And there sailed from those ports, with cargoes of American or foreign produce or manufactures, which were exchanged for those received from other countries, 21,279 ships, with an aggregate burden of 6 802,892 tons. The crews employed in the American vessels thus engaged numbered 142,234, and in the foreign ships 103,556, making a total of nearly a quarter of a million men deriving their subsistence from the conveyance to and from the United States and other countries of the articles which enter into its foreign trade. With one exception there is no country in the world which affords so much occupation to mercantile shipping as this Young America. That exception is, of course, "Old England." During the same year, 1858, there were 97,543 British and foreign ships which entered and cleared the ports of the British empire, and these had an aggregate tonnage of 22,309,981 tons. If we look a little closer into the figures representing the shipping in the trade of both countries, we shall find that America employs very nearly an equal proportion of native and foreign ships, the native being 11,859, and the foreign 11,179; and in the trade of the United Kingdom the British number 51,970, and the foreign but 45,573.

Antiquity of the Reaping Machine.

It may, perhaps, be interesting to our readers, to learn that those "outer barbarians," as our British ancestors have been wont to be called, were before us in many of the inventions which are supposed to be the result of modern ingenuity. We are not prepared to say that they had the steam plough, but that they had reaping machines there can be no doubt in the minds of those who read the following much-overlooked passage of Pliny, who wrote between the years 60 and 70 of the Christian era:

"De Messe et Tritico."

"Messis ipsius ratio varia, Galliarum latifundis, valli prægrandes dentibus in margine infestis duabus rotis per segetem impelluntur, jumento, in contrarium juncto, ita direptæ in vallum cadunt spicæ."

"Of reaping itself there are various methods: in the broad plains of the Gauls, enormous machines, with teeth set in a row, placed on two wheels, are driven through the standing corn, a horse being attached to it in a contrary way to the usual mode of attaching horses. Thus the corn being cut off falls into the furrow."—*Pliny's Natural History, Book XVIII, chap. 30.*

Some question may arise whether we should translate "vallum," as it occurs in the latter part of this sentence, differently from the sense given that word at the beginning, "vallus" being a van, or machine, (see Ainsworth's Dictionary,) and "vallum" being a trench or furrow. If we adopt the latter translation, then it follows that our ancestors had already attained that excellence in their machine which was with such difficulty effected in those of modern construction. If, on the other hand, we translate it as the machine itself, then they had accomplished that which our modern inventors have not yet succeeded in, for they must have made the machine not only to reap but to carry away the corn.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE

It is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to as to ACT IN PERFECT ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTHE THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called FEMALE WEAKNESS and IRREGULARITIES. Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THIS CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price One Dollar per Bottle.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, CHICAGO:—John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has recently made arrangements by which he is ready to negotiate the sale of property in this city through his Eastern agencies, and all the business of a Real Estate office transacted.
J. M. PARKER,
No. 70 Washington street, Portland Block.

Lumber.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.
We have Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Feet (2,500,000 ft) of
Green Bay Lumber,
Which is Very Choice.
To come forward this fall, and a portion of said lumber we shall sell as it arrives by the cargo. Our lumber is well manufactured and about two-thirds of the same will be Fencing and Flooring, balance clear wide lumber, Stock Boards, Joist, Scantlings, Timber, &c., &c. We have 2,000,000 feet of the same brand of lumber now piled on our Yard, which is mostly dry, and consisting largely of clear and common flooring, 12, 14 and 16 ft fencing, all of which we offer at the current market quotations. Having a railroad track to our Yard, we are able to fill all orders with dispatch. Office and Yard on Beach street, the third Yard from Polk street bridge. Yours, &c.,
GEO. E. SCOTT & CO.

LUMBER!—LUMBER!—LUMBER!
Lumber Dealers and others are herewith notified that the superior lot of Lumber piled on the corner of Jefferson and Meagher streets, is now offered for sale.
Said lumber consists largely of
1st, 2d, and 3d Clear,
Clear and Common Flooring,
Fencing,
Stock Boards,
Common Boards,
ALL THOROUGHLY SEASONED,
OFFICE—Corner of Jefferson and Meagher streets, near R. R. crossing on South Canal street. Also, Room No. 2 Lind's Block.
JOHN GARRICK, Lumber Broker.

Political Medals, Flags, &c

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!
Of every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
BY
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.
We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Cords, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chain Anchors, Tackle Blocks, Gill-Nets, Seines, and every variety of Seine and Gill-Net Twine, Canvas, Belting and Hose,
Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,
TENTS, AWNINGS AND TARPOLEONS,
COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES
Of every description.
Nos. 205 and 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at as low prices as any best manufacturers. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay.

POLITICAL BANNERS
Of all kinds painted to order by
JEVNE & ALMINI,
101 Washington St.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS
LEVI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners and Flags of all descriptions, 134 & 136 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Also, dealer in Tarred Hemp and Manilla Cordage Blocks, Tackle, Oakum, Bath Twine, Hay Binding, Marline, Spun Yarn, Canvas, Twines, Seine, Tar, Oars, Pitch, Rosin, and Naval Stores generally, at the lowest cash prices.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 5th,) containing references, testimonials, &c., will be given on application, postage ten cents. Address 58 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
79..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames.

Paper Hangings.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
WALL PAPER.
Wall Paper,
BORDERS,
Window Shades and Fixtures,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
E. G. L. FAXON,
NO. 70..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 70

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81..........RANDOLPH STREET..........81

WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
184 . . . . South Clark street 184

Nurseries.

SHEFFIELD NURSERIES,
CHICAGO, ILL.
EVERGREENS PLANTED AND WARRANTED.
I am receiving orders for the following Evergreens, to be planted during this next month, and warranted to live:
20,000 AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ, 3 to 4 feet, fine bushy trees. Price per single tree 50c; per dozen, $4.50; per 50, $15; per 100, $25; per 1000, $200.
2,000 WEYMOUTH OR WHITE PINE, 6 to 10 ft. Single trees, $1; dozen, $10.
5,000 AMERICAN BALSAM FIR, SPRUCE FIR, AND NORWAY SPRUCE, 3 to 5 feet.
The above trees have been grown for retailing, and are of the finest quality. They are offered at the low prices named to clear the ground they are on, which is wanted for other purposes. Orders will be filled in rotation as received. Written warrantees will be given in all cases when trees ... and references as to responsibility when required.
MARTIN LEWIS,
Sheffield Nursery, Chicago, Ill.
All kinds of Deciduous or Forest Trees planted and warranted in season. Persons by having their trees planted now instead of waiting till spring, will have the benefit of having their places ornamented the coming winter without any additional cost. M. L.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
Illinois. Fruit and Ornamental Trees—a large stock cheap for cash. Apple, 1 to 4 years, 1,000, $35 to $60. Stocks, 1 year, selected, 10,000, $30. Gooseberry, Houghton, strong, 100, $4. Raspberry, many sorts, 100, $3 to $5. Strawberry, Wilson's Albany, Scarlet, C. Cone, Iowa, or Washington and others, pure, 100, $1; 1,000, $5. Tulips, 100, of 20 named sorts, 100, $10 ... 10,000, $50, &c., &c., superb lists. Cash orders in fall packed free.
F. K. PHOENIX.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no injurious chemical. Hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use. As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but it is deemed unnecessary, as to be unnecessary, as in buying the Starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
McGinnis, Maker.
To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you at figures that will make it to your interest to send us your orders. Every box of starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois, will receive prompt attention.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
90.........WASHINGTON STREET.........90
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
D. L. DODGE. Treasurer.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
S. T. SUIT'S
Premium Old Bourbon Whisky.
This Whisky is pronounced by all good judges the best manufactured, and the manner in which we receive it from the distiller precluding the possibility of adulteration in transit, we can assure our patrons of its purity. Sold only in this city by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists and Pharmaceutists, 202 Randolph street.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YERBURY,
157 S. Clark-st. between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.

Insurance.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus.......$389,746.70.
OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, Prest.
E. P. ROSS, Vice Prest.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y.
Curtis L. North,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....[illegible]
Bank Stocks, &c., U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes, State Stocks, &c., City Stocks, &c., Railroad Stocks, &c., Mortgage Bonds, Real Estate, unincumbered, Miscellaneous Items, Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands. [figures illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due.....$179,307 52
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by W. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital, $131,636.22.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
CHARTERED IN 1810.
Assets May 1st, 1860:
Cash on hand and on call, Loans amply secured, Real Estate—cash value, Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, New York, Boston, St. Louis and Milwaukee, River Company Stock, Hartford, Railroad Stock, City and Railroad Bonds, State Stocks. [figures illegible]
Total Assets.....$[illegible]
Total Liabilities.....$[illegible]
Policies in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
NO. 1 LOOMIS' BLOCK,
Corner Clark and South Water streets.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street,

INSURANCE.—
Economy and Security.
THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO,
OF NEW YORK,
Issues Participating Fire Policies
On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.
Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.
S. C. HIGGINSON & CO.,
No. 4 Board of Trade Building,
South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.
Assets Jan. 1, 1860.....$[illegible]
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$[illegible]
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$[illegible]
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$[illegible]
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$174,673 44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$[illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets.....$1,066,966 09
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Total Assets.....$[illegible]
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS.
188..........South Water Street..........188

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.,
January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
SURPLUS.....$[illegible]
ASSETS.
Cash on hand, and in Bank, Cash in the hands of and due from Agents, Real Estate unencumbered, Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate, Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock, Amount loaned otherwise secured. 60 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York, New York Bank Stock, Hartford, Waterbury, Stafford, Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks, New Britain Water Bonds, Hartford City Bonds, Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds, Accumulated interest on Investments. [figures illegible]
Total Assets.....$[illegible]
Total Liabilities $40,704 53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 21 and 23 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies, in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.—Being prepared to receive orders for their SUPERIOR GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATES,—Would call attention to the low cost of this Fire Proof material and to the great purity of rain-water collected from slate roofs, not being impregnated with taint of decayed shingles or the poisonous qualities of painted metals.
The only agency established by the Company being in the City of New York. Parties wishing to procure the
GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES
Will please address the Company, corner 12th st. and 10th avenue, N. Y., or the undersigned, where orders will receive prompt attention. G. FURMAN, Agent,
27 Courtlandt street, New York.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.
Tallow, No. ... and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, CANDLES—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cloves and Stearine Candles. SOAPS—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by
J. C. MITCHELL,
77 Kinzie st., and cor. State st. and Archer Road.

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley,
Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers,
Sales Room, No. 90 West Lake street. Factory, Nos. 55 and 57 North Jefferson street, between Lake and Fulton. All kinds of Wagon Timber, Plow Handles and Plowbeams for sale

FRANK MILLER'S
Leather Preservative,
AND WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING,
For Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c.
The original and genuine article can be obtained of Jobbers generally, and of FRANK MILLER & CO., Warsaw, N. Y.

PRESSED HAY.
The undersigned having taken the Hay Pressing Establishment formerly occupied by J. McCauley, is prepared to furnish a limited quantity of Choice Hay for the trade at reasonable rates. Those in want of Hay are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN RIORDON.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
BAGS AND PAPER,
29 South Canal Street..........Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. E. B. STONE.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street. . . 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewer's and Distiller's use constantly on hand, and cash orders promptly filled. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in barrels, manufactured at Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Address A. G. MOREY, 12 South Water street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas George Hannahs of Albion, in the State of Michigan, did on the third day of May, 1856, execute and deliver to the undersigned a certain indenture of Mortgage to secure the payment of three several promissory Notes of even date with said Mortgage, for the sum of three hundred dollars each, said Notes being payable to Joseph Sibley or order, one sixty days after date, one six months after date, and one twelve months after date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent, per annum; which said Mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Jo Daviess county, Book R of Mortgages, on page 385, &c.; And whereas it was provided in and by the terms of said Mortgage that, if default be made in the payment of said promissory Notes, or either of them, either of principal or interest, on the days or days when the same shall become due and payable, the whole of said promissory Notes shall be due and payable, and said Mortgage shall be immediately foreclosed to pay the same;
Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the first of said promissory notes, no part of said indebtedness having been paid, according to the terms of said mortgage, public notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Sibley, Mortgagee aforesaid, do hereby declare all of said Notes in said Mortgage described to be due by reason of said default in payment, and that I shall, for the purpose of making the money due upon said Notes and in accordance with the power granted to me in said Mortgage, on Thursday, October Eighteenth, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described tracts or pieces of land situated in the county of Jo Daviess, in the State of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit: The north-west quarter of section thirty five (35); the south half of south-west quarter of section twenty six (26); the south-west quarter of section twenty five (25); and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), in town twenty-nine (29), range three (3) east of fourth principal meridian, being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by Carlos Pierce and wife, and all right and equity of redemption of the said George Hannahs, his heirs and assigns.
JOSEPH SIBLEY, Mortgagee.
S. M. WILLSON, Attorney.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000.00), payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank in Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be payable at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, should be so payable at said City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually, to wit: on the second day of January and July each in every year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, State of Illinois, in book 45 of mortgages, at page 439; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the instalment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the instalment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid:
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, James G. Merrill, Trustee and the Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be now due, for reason of said default in payment of interest, and that I shall, by virtue and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit:—
"That piece or parcel of land known as described as lot four (4) in block seventeen (17) in the fractional section fifteen addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook county Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon."
JAMES G. MERRILL, Trustee, Mortgagee.
J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook county, s. s. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery.
... Townsend vs. Thomas B. McKinstry, Lovina McKinstry, his wife, Jonathan Clark, George W. Crocker, Samuel S. Slater, and Robert Clark. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.
Public Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1860, I, Hiram F. Mather, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the Twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, all that certain piece or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said Decree, with interest and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale, to wit: The north half of north half of the north-east quarter or north east quarter of section thirteen (13) township thirty eight (38) north, range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, reserving therefrom sixty (60) feet from off the east side, and strip of land as right of way for the Blue Island Avenue Plank Road—said Land ten (10) acres, the same more or less; said premises being situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
HIRAM F. MATHER,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Solicitors.
Dated Oct. 2, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Abby P. Hossack vs. Mariah L. Murray, Administratrix of Alexander Murray, and Heirs at Law of Alexander Murray and Mary Murray, and James Sheldon, Administrator of Alexander Murray.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described pieces or parcels of land (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree with interest and costs thereon, together with the Masters' fees, disbursements and commissions thereon) situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:—The east half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section number ten (10), in Township number thirty-eight (38), north of range number thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian, and the west half of the north east quarter, and the southwest quarter of Section number four (4), in Township number thirty eight (38), north of range number thirteen (13) east of the Third Principal Meridian, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section number thirty four (34), in Township forty-nine (39), north of Range thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated September 22d, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. Robert C. Fels vs. Alford Swan. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance to a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described premises, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree with interest and costs, and the master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale,) to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land commencing thirty (30) rods east of the center of section twenty nine (29), township thirty-six (36), north of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, thence east thirty-two and one-half (32½) rods, thence south eighty and one-half ... rods, thence west thirty-two and one-half (32½) rods, thence north twenty-eight and two-thirteenth ... rods to the place of beginning, containing seventeen and one half (17½) acres more or less, said premises being situate in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated Chicago, Sept. 19, 1860.
H. S. HUDSON Compl't's Solicitor.

Sewing Machines.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE—Manufactured by
DR. R. S. PAYNE.
No. 64 North Dearborn st. Salesroom at the Boot and Shoe store, No. 152 Lake street, 2nd floor.
Sewing Machine Agents Wanted
In every county throughout the States, to sell R. S. PAYNE'S METROPOLITAN DOUBLE-LOCK, ELASTIC, FAST GROVER & BAKER'S STITCH $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the same for which Lewis Cornell has acted as General Agent for the past few weeks.
These machines are adapted to all varieties of work, giving perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal in any respect to any in the market. Liberal inducements are given to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Blake & Johnston's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer.
Address, or call in person.
Dr. R. S. PAYNE,
P. O. Box 3303, Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.—
Taggart & Farr's Patent.
EDWIN RICHARDS,
Of the late firm of Cornell & Company, will continue the sale of the above Sewing Machines at the old stand of C. & Co. NO. 133 LAKE STREET, Street Floor.
All orders promptly executed and satisfaction guaranteed.
EDWIN RICHARDS.
Address P. O. Box 3983, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated
CORNELL & CO'S
SEWING MACHINES,
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and salesroom at
133 Lake Street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
L. CORNELL. T. C. ESTEE.

$28, $28, $35, $35, $40, $40.
SEWING MACHINES!
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING.
5,500 already in use.
Double Thread, Grover & Baker Stitch, and WARRANTED equal to the very best at any price.
They have wrought their own GREAT SUCCESS, and are the only successful competitors, and GREAT REDUCERS to high prices and would-be monopolies. Thousands say it and every machine proves it. Swift, easy and still; Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Quilting, Cording and Embroidering most beautifully. Their field of success is the world of sewing to be done—from Book Muslins to Heaviest Bevon and Cowhide. No machine claims to give better satisfaction, and no Hemmer claims EQUALITY to our UNIVERSAL HEMMER, adjustable, as it is, to ALL WIDTHS and THICKNESSES.
We want reliable Men and Women as Agents in every town in the North and West, to whom a great liberal commission will be allowed. Men of all professions and in all circumstances are now at work for us, doing their neighbors much good and their pockets no hurt, by introducing our Machines, which are BREAD AND GOLD for the Poor and all that is wanted for the Rich.
Samples of Sewing, Descriptive Circular and Cuts sent on receipt of red stamp. Address
CORNELL & COMPANY.
Call at 133 Lake street. Box 3982 Chicago Ill.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
Lock-Stitch family
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
The only one taking this stitch sold for less than $50. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is very much like and Warranted to do as much and as well as the celebrated
WHEELER & WILLSON $125 MACHINE.
We also have the
METROPOLITAN
Double lock tight fast GROVER & BAKER stitch $25 family Sewing Machine—warranted superior to any $50 machine, or money refunded. We will send either or both of these machines, at agents prices, to any party engaged in the sale of sewing machines, and refund the money if the machines are returned if they are not satisfied. No connection with Cornell & Co.
Agents wanted. Call at 102 Lake street, or address
LEWIS CORNELL,
Box 3981, Chicago, Ill.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE.
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago.
E. E. CLARK & CO., 138 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description
furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—
224 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Of any style, to Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
79 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
79 Lake st., Chicago.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.,
Broadway, New York.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Would invite all
Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers
From the West to visit them. Their Stock is large, and their
SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.
Great inducements are offered to buyers for Cash.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 Lake Street.
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
6,500 Boxes TIN PLATE,
5,000 Bdls SHEET IRON,
350 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
2,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225 Casks SHEET ZINC,
10 Tons PIG TIN,
10,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 Setts TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 Casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 Doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 Tons SAD IRONS,
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake Streets.

1860. Boots & Shoes. 1860.
PEARSON & DANA,
49.......LAKE STREET, (up-stairs).......49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
Boots and Shoes,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, low rent and small profits.

LEATHER.—LEATHER.
FALL STOCK!
Blackburn Bros.,
46........LAKE STREET........46
LEATHER
Of superior quality for
Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers,
AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
46 Lake street.

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

FALL TRADE.—
1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 23 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Mens' Wear.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades. Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Black and Colored Beavers, Black and Colored Beaver Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valencia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETTS of all grades and styles. Also—A full and complete stock of Tailor's Trimmings.
AGENTS FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE,
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
2000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
3500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28,
... Russia Sheet Iron,
... Imitation Sheet Iron,
... Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
... Lbs Brazier's Copper,
... Lbs Pressed Copper Bottoms,
1000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20,
1000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake street.

S. W. RIPLEY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
96 AND 98 LAKE STREET,
(Over Am. Express Co.'s Office.)
Respectfully announces to the trade generally, throughout the Northwest, that he has received his Fall Stock of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
Being one of the largest and best selected stocks west of New York, having taken advantage of the recent forced Auction Sales in New York, he is enabled to offer UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS to prices.
Orders solicited, and promptly attended to by experienced salesmen.
Dealers in the above line of Goods, will consult their best interests by examining his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
S. W. RIPLEY.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.
AT WHOLESALE.
1860—Fall Trade—1860.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25......LAKE-ST., CHICAGO......25
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY and PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

FOR THE FALL TRADE
1860.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
28.........LAKE STREET.........28
Have now received an unusually large and complete Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And are prepared to supply Western Merchants Low Prices.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs and Buffalo Robes
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
56......LAKE ST., CHICAGO......56
Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to a prompt paying trade.
E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.
Hats, Caps and Furs.
No. 56..........LAKE STREET..........No. 5

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 22..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 22
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
In all the States without exception.
After the 15th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 22 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE
Silver Plated & Brittania Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS P. BYRN,
171 LAKE STREET.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order
Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.

Wholesale Houses.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS,
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT.........OLIVER R. BUTLER.

BUFFALO ROBES.
300 BALES just received and for sale at the
Lowest Prices for Cash.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS
—AND—
Buffalo Robes.
No. 56—Lake Street—No. 56

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions,
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 - - FALL TRADE - - 1860.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold at
The Lowest Prices.

72 LAKE STREET 72
A GOOD PURCHASE
IS
HALF A SALE.
We invite buyers to examine our full and attractive
FALL STOCK
OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS
BOWEN BROTHERS.
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c.

TIN PLATE
TINNER'S STOCK,
For sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire, ass'td Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Solder, &c.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
G. C. Cook & Co.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE ST. 16 & 18
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH
WOODEN WARE, &c.
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. Cook & Co.,
16 & 18 - STATE ST. - 16 & 18

1860. Fall Trade. 1860.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
AND
HATS AND CAPS.
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
At Wholesale.
95......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......95
Corn Baskets.
BROOMS, TWINES,
BRUSHES, CORDAGE,
MEASURES, MATS,
TUBS, AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS, WATER PAILS
BOWLS, MATCHES,
BATH BRICK, GUN CAPS.
CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 20..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 20
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of the above Celebrated Custom-Made Kip, Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York prices. Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
26 South Clark St., between Randolph and Lake Sts.,
Chicago, Ill.
I have been awarded the first premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.

SAFETY FILM